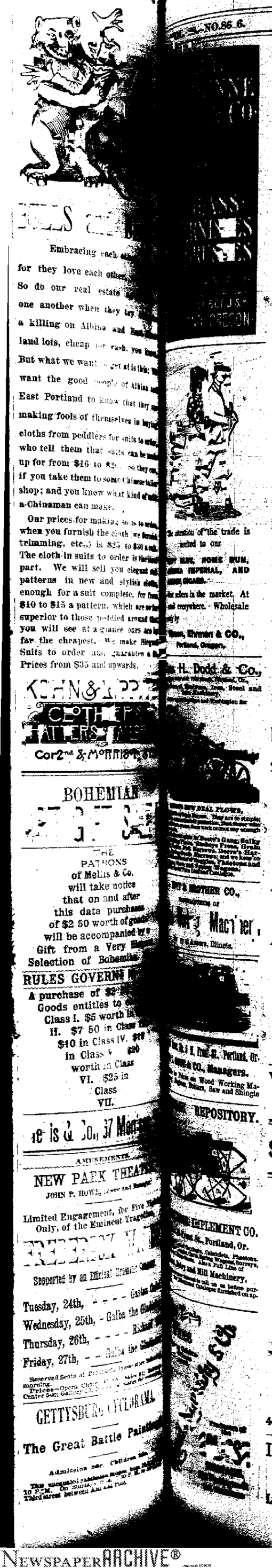
Morning Oregonian.

NO. 86 6. PORTLAND, OREGON. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



THE PACIFIC COAST BREWING CO

Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 North First St., Portland, Or.,

Importers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

—SOLE AGENTS—

[illegible] Whiskies

Pommery Sec Champagne, Piper Heidsick Champagne, Val Blatz Weiner Beer, White Rock Mineral Water.

[illegible] & [illegible]

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Bedroom and Parlor Suites, Folding Beds (all styles), School Desks, Odd Chairs, Cheffoniers, Side Boards, Best Assortment in Portland.

SALESROOM—166 First, through block 200 feet to 167 and 169 Front Street.

C. SHINDLER & CO., Portland, Or.

CLEAN SWEEP

—OF—

[illegible] AND [illegible] SCALES

In order to enable us to confine our sale to the leading manufactures, we will offer certain lines at a

Great Sacrifice and with Dispatch.

While these goods are first-class in every respect, we make this sale to give us better facilities to present only special and excellent lines to our customers.

WEBERG & ROLLABAUGH

Corner First and Washington.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS.

Incorporated September 14, 1865.

Boilermakers and General Machinists

MANUFACTURERS OF

Building Fronts and Castings of Every Description, Marine and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Quartz-Crushing and Amalgamating Machinery, Moore & Parker Turbine Water Wheels.

Prompt Attention to Repairing of Machinery and Boilers.

LARGEST STOCK OF PATTERNS NORTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Corner of North Front and E Streets, Portland, Oregon

WEINHARD'S

Bock Beer!

APRIL 24, 25, 26.

V. [illegible] SCHUTTER & CO.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

No. 63 Front St. - - - - - Portland, Oregon.

—AGENTS—

Sarsaparilla & Iron Water

A Great Blood Purifier and Pleasant Tonic. Taken in quantity it cures all Skin Diseases.

[illegible]

I FELT BAD IN THE MORNING.
I COULD EAT NO BREAKFAST.
I LACKED ENERGY.
I COULD NOT DIGEST WELL.
I FELT LOW IN SPIRITS.
I HAD NO AMBITION.
I FEEL WELL NOW.
I TAKE

Peruvian Bitters.

CHAS. KOHN & CO.,

AGENTS,

44 Front Street, Portland, Or.

ILWACO SAWMILL CO.

Ilwaco, Washington Territory.

ALL KINDS OF

Lumber Sawed to Order.

[illegible] Lager Beer.

BREWERY:

Twenty-Second Street, bet. B and F.

P. GOLDSMITH, New York. | SOL. OPPENHEIMER, BERTHOLD GOLDSMITH, Portland.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

Importers and Dealers in

METALS, Plain, Stamped, Japanned Tinware, Tinners' and Plumbers' Stock and Tools; House-furnishing Hardware, Granite Ironware, Lead and Iron Pipe, Pumps, etc,

84 and 86 Front Street.

Depot of the Northwestern Foundry.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

L. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

His superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

FAIRBANK'S

Standard Scales.

Warehouse Trucks.

Write for Prices.

L. H. PARKER, Agent,

No. 9 Oak st., Portland, Or.

SCROFULOUS SORES.

A CHILD'S GREAT SUFFERINGS ENDED BY

THE CUTICURA REMEDIES,

When six months old the left hand of our little girl became scrofulous, and in spite of every appearance of a large boil. We poulticed, but all to no purpose. About five months after, it became a running sore. Soon other sores formed. He then had two of them on each hand, and as the blood became more and more impure it took less time for them to break out. A sore came on the chin, beneath the under lip, which was very offensive. His head was one solid scab, discharging a great deal. This was his condition at twenty-two months old, when I undertook the care of him, his mother having died when he was a little more than a year old, of consumption (scrofula, of course). He could walk a little, but could not get up if he fell down, and could not move when in bed, having no use of his hands. I immediately commenced with the Cuticura Remedies, using the Cuticura and Cuticura Soap freely, and when he had taken one bottle of the Cuticura Resolvent, his head was completely cured, and he was improved in every way. We were very much encouraged, and continued the use of the Remedies for a year and a half. One sore after another healed, a bony matter forming in each one of these five deep ones just before healing, which would finally grow loose and were taken out; then they would heal rapidly. One of these ugly bone formations I preserved. After taking a dozen and a half bottles he was completely cured, and is now, at the age of six years, a strong and healthy child. The scars on his hand must always remain; his hands are strong, though we once feared he would never be able to use them. All that physicians did for him did him no good. All who saw the child before using the Cuticura Remedies and see the child now consider it a wonderful cure. If the above facts are of any use to you, you are at liberty to use them.

MRS. E. S. BRIGGS,
May 9, 1885. 612 E. Clay St., Bloomington, Ill.

Cuticura, the great skin cure, and Cuticura Soap, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood diseases, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp Preserved and Beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

EVERY MUSCLE ACHES.

Sharp Aches, Dull Pains, Strains and Weakness relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A perfect antidote to pain and weakness. The first and only pain-killing Plaster. 25c.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD have these GOODS.

Seabury's Hydronaphthal Soap, for promptly curing all skin and scalp diseases, such as eczema, ringworm, letter, blotches, black spots, barber's itch, dandruff, scaly eruptions or roughness, falling hair, etc. It is highly medicated, sweetly scented, and disinfects all sinks, baths, tubs, etc., through which it passes.

Hydronaphthal Pastilles, for purifying sick rooms, closets and apartments where disease germs lurk. When burned in such places they impart a most delightful odor, which is refreshing to the sick and agreeable to all other occupants.

25 Cts, at Druggists

Mead's Corn and Bunion Plasters quickly reduce inflammation and soon cure corns and bunions, thereby bringing relief and comfort to thousands of sufferers.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Sole Manufacturers,
New York.

"Pet" Cigarettes

ARE THE BEST.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS WHO ARE WILLING to pay a little more than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

"Pet" Cigarettes

Superior to all others. They are made from the very highest cost Gold Leaf grown in Virginia, and are unequaled for their delicate aroma and rare fragrance, and are absolutely

Without Drugs, or Adulteration.

ALLEN & GINTER, Manufacturers,
Richmond, Va.

CAMPAIGN AMMUNITION

A Spirited Debate on the Ways and Means Tariff Bill.

THE SOUTH AGAINST THE NORTH.

A Wordy Tournament Between McMillan of Tennessee and Kelley of Pennsylvania—A Speech by Burrows.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The committee on elections submitted its report in the case of Frank vs. Glover, from the Ninth congressional district of Missouri. It finds the contestee, Glover, entitled to the seat; placed on the calendar.

Bills were reported and placed upon the calendar for the erection of a public building at Cheyenne, Wyo., and increasing the appropriation for the purchase of a site for the public building at San Francisco.

A resolution providing for investigating the strike of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was reported back, and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mills, of Texas, asked unanimous consent that all gentlemen might be allowed to print in the *Record* any remarks on the subject of the tariff, but Reed objected.

Then the house went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill, the floor being accorded to McMillan of Tennessee.

McMillan opened with the declaration that whoever advocated the present tariff favored a tariff, not for revenue, but for surplus, and a tariff for trusts. Commenting on the surplus, he said: "We are drawing money from commerce and locking it up in the treasury at such a rate that it is only a question of time when stringency will set in. We are robbing not only commerce of its life blood, but the people of means of paying taxes to their government. Internal revenue yields $129,000,000 of revenue to the government. The annual surplus is only about $60,000,000, so that if all the internal revenue laws were repealed it would leave a deficiency in our taxes of $60,000,000. What is this to be raised from? Shall we reimpose the tax on tea and coffee? No; there is not a man who would retax coffee to untax whisky. Shall we increase the duties of woolen goods or sugar? No; for the people would not and should not tolerate any such taxation. In other words, reduce the tax on that without which man can live and prosper, or upon that which is essential to their comfort, and it narrows itself down to a contest between the drunkard's belly and the poor man's back. In that fight I do not hesitate to say that I espouse the cause of the back. The present law taxed the poor man's articles highly, and placed a low rate on luxuries. The committee's bill is so framed that the tax will bear most heavy on luxuries, and those things without which the people can live, rather than upon the necessaries of life."

McMillan declared protection the worst enemy to the merchant marine, and that it has crushed the sea-faring industry; yet the gentleman proposed to pay subsidies out of the treasury; or in other words, levy a tax on those who live inland, to make money for those engaged in the carrying trade.

AS TO TRUSTS.

He called attention to the subject of trusts, and said: "For many years we have had these halls ringing with statements that free and bye home competition would give us the lowest possible prices. The welkin has been made to ring with declarations iterated and reiterated, until even those who first proclaimed it have almost gotten to believe it. But look at the unfortunate situation and let the delusion be dispelled. While the government has thrown up its tariff walls without monopolists have joined hands within, for the purpose of putting up the price and plundering the people through devices known as trusts, etc. We have a steel rail trust, which cost the people of the country last year millions of dollars. I have no apprehensions as to who will be the victor in the battle about to be waged between legitimate taxation and oppressive taxation, which is invoked to aid trusts and make pooling profitable. The people have wailed long and patiently, but they are aroused. Their voice comes thundering through these halls, demanding reduction of taxes. The procession for the relief of the taxpayers is moving. There are but two places about this procession,—one after it, the other under it. Seek to-day whether you prefer to follow and aid it, or go down under it and be crushed by it."

A WORDY TOURNAMENT.

During the course of his speech, McMillan declared that the internal revenue system, against which the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley) inveighed, had not been inaugurated by the democratic party.

Kelley admitted that the democratic party had not enacted the law, but declared that it had made it necessary for the republican party, which remained in congress during the war, to provide sinews for that war, and thus forced that party to resort to internal taxes, and all the hardships resulting from them.

McMillan replied that the gentleman from Pennsylvania not only inaugurated the internal taxes of which he complained, but he put a tax on railroads and incomes, and capital deposited in banks. But these latter had been removed, and those which the gentleman said worked hardships had never been removed. The gentleman had done the very thing which he said the democratic party has the responsibility for doing. He (McMillan) remembered the gentleman coming before the house, and saying that he favored repeal of the system; but that his caucus determined otherwise, and he bowed his neck to the yoke. [Applause on the democratic side.]

Kelley—Has not that been done by your democratic caucus? [Applause on the republican side.]

McMillan—Does your party favor the total repeal of the internal revenue system?

Kelley—I speak for myself.

McMillan—Who will speak for your party? [Laughter.]

Kelley—Will you vote for such amendment?

McMillan—I do not propose to vote for such amendment.

Reed—Then what are you talking about?

McMillan—Sixty million dollars are annually received from internal taxes. If the taxes were removed, where does the gentleman from Pennsylvania propose to get revenue. Does he propose to place a tax on tea and coffee?

Kelley—No.

McMillan—You have not the courage to do it.

Kelley—Have you and your party the courage to tax tea and coffee?

McMillan—We do not propose to take off internal taxes.

"There are none of us so brave," was Reed's comment.

A REPLY BY BURROWS.

Following McMillan, Burrows of Michigan was the next speaker. The tariff on imports was to-day confessedly protective, in that it was levied, not for revenue only, but to encourage American industry and protect American labor. The republican party insisted that the present protective system should not be disturbed, except so far as might be necessary to correct its incongruities and harmonize its provisions. If congress followed the lead of the president in his bold declaration and secured a reduction by such revision of the tariff as he proposed, leaving untouched, as he suggested, the internal revenue system, not only would the protective system be destroyed, but the nation would be out on the highway of free trade. As the members were either free traders or protectionists, the bill of the committee would be approved or condemned on that ground. The pending measure stood without parallel in the history of American legislation. The bill exposed to foreign assault many of our principal industries. The great woolgrowing industry of the country, only in the infancy of its development, was to be exposed to the minions of foreign competition, which would surely prove its destruction. The majority tried to delude the people into the belief that cheap wool meant cheap clothing. He admitted that wool would be cheaper when foreign rivals, who were trying to destroy our industry, gained admission, but when they had eliminated from our market 300,000,000 pounds of domestic wool, we would find ourselves bound hand and foot at the mercy of foreign producers. What restraint would there be, then, on his power or cupidity?

In the exuberance of the president's zeal for free trade, he wants the entire reduction secured by revision of the tariff, but even free traders of the democratic party lacked courage to move on that line and occupy the advanced position.

ALL PRODUCTS ARE CHEAPER.

Burrows said the president's assertion that a duty on imports enhanced the prices of both foreign and domestic articles to the consumer had been echoed by every free trader in the United States, and hailed with delight by free traders in England. He challenged any man to name the product of a single well-established American industry that could not be bought cheaper to-day, under the protective system, than at any period under free trade. The difficulty with the president's theory was that he forgot that the price of a commodity did not depend upon the rate of duty, but upon the great law of supply and demand.

Efforts were being made persistently to induce the American farmer to believe that the protective tariff was hostile to his interests. Burrows argued that the farmer was directly interested in maintaining the protective system and a home market. Protection had enhanced the value of lands. It would bring the South an era of unexampled prosperity. He believed in protection, not for his state alone, but for his country. He believed in American industry in American capital, in American labor, against the whole world. "Let me warn you, gentlemen of the South, he continued, "that this measure bodes no good to you. It will arrest investment of capital and bring your industries to a standstill. There is no portion of the country where the measure should meet with more united and determined opposition than in the South. Untoward circumstances have heretofore retarded her progress, but the way is now open for her to march unimpeded to a splendid industrial future. The advance is already sounded. He who does not respond to its summons will soon find himself without a party and without a following.

The committee then arose, and an attempt was made to have a night session, but it was defeated by the republicans refusing to vote, leaving the house without a quorum. The house then adjourned.

OTHER CAPITAL NEWS.

A New York Rabbi Opens the Senate With Prayer.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY OPPOSED.

Stanford Says He is Not a Candidate—A Californian to Stump Oregon for the Republicans—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The session of the senate of to-day was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendez, rabbi of the Spanish and Portuguese congregation of New York. This is the second instance, probably, in the history of the government when a Jew has offered prayer in the senate.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was the following: To provide for the erection of public buildings for postoffices in towns and cities where postoffice receipts for three years preceding have reached $2000 annually. The bill is recommended by the postmaster-general.

Hale offered a resolution, directing the civil service commissioner to furnish lists of all persons certified for appointment to the patent office from the 4th of March, 1885, to March, 1888, and lists of all persons selected and appointed under such certification; adopted.

The house bill appropriating $200,000 for an arsenal at Columbia, Tenn.; passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the international copyright bill, the question being an amendment offered yesterday by Morrill, providing that newspapers and periodicals may copy articles from foreign newspapers and periodicals.

After an interesting discussion the bill was laid on the table without action, and the senate proceeded to consideration of the bill for the establishment of a bureau of animal industry.

AGAINST FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Secretary Fairchild Before the Senate Finance Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Secretary Fairchild appeared before the senate finance committee to-day, to present his views on the bill which passed the house providing for an issue of fractional currency. The secretary strongly opposed the bill. He asserted that previous issues of fractional currency cost the country large sums of money. He didn't believe that public convenience required a reissue, nor that it would be popular. Fractional silver and the postal note system met all the purposes which fractional notes could serve, except by a very large issue, extending to the most remote parts of the country, and requiring years in its preparation. The cost and great loss incident to such issue and its manifest disadvantages, which had led to its abandonment, were to his mind, conclusive evidence against a renewal of such currency.

Controller of the currency Trenholm also appeared before the committee to suggest some minor modification of the bill to reimburse depositors in the Freedman's bank.

COST OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Graves, chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, in estimating the cost of issuing fractional currency, finds that $25,000,000 worth of fractional currency can be printed for $350,000.

STANFORD NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Would Run Only on One Contingency, and That Will Never Arise.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Senator Stanford says: "I am very glad to see in print all the kind things that they may see fit to say of me, but I do not wish it to be announced that I am a candidate, for I am assuredly not. I do not mean to say that I would refuse the nomination if it were tendered me; but I am not seeking it, and have no expectation that it will be offered me."

ANOTHER IMPORTATION.

John F. Swift to Stump Oregon for the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—It is said to-day that the republicans of Oregon have decided to invite John F. Swift of California to stump Oregon during May. The Oregon senators are very much pleased that Mr. Swift is to go to Oregon. They think he will be able to present the absurdities of the free traders as strongly as any one who could be sent there at this time.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Atkins a Senitorial Candidate.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Indian Commissioner Atkins will retire from his office in a few days, to enter actively into the canvass for the U. S. senatorship from Tennessee. The term of Senator Harris will expire next March, and the present Indian commissioner has announced his intention of contesting the election with him. Harris has been twice elected to the senate, and is regarded as one of the ablest men from the South in that body. He proposes to make a vigorous fight for re-election.

Patents and Pensions.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Patents have been granted as follows: Oregon—John B. Buttencher, Portland, counter scales; Henry C. Steckney, Portland, truss; George M. Stroup, Philomath, stump extractor.

The following pensions have been granted: John F. Miller, Linkville; C. H. Clement, Bridgeport; Samuel B. Brown, Elkton; Job Lamby, Bay Centre, W. T.

Nominations of Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The president has sent the following nominations of postmasters to the senate: Layun Boyd, National City, Cal.; Robert Tener, Orange, Cal.; Alex. C. Chiekman, La Junta, Colorado; James C. Outhouse, Lamar, Colorado; Joseph Emery, Las Animas, Colorado; S. Glen, Bellevue, Idaho; and William T. Griffin, Moscow, Idaho.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The total amount of bonds offered to the government to-day was $1,642,000.

The following were accepted: $300,000 registered 4s at 125¾; $300,000 registered 4s at 125½.

Army Assignments.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The president issued an order to-day assigning Major-General Crook to command of the department of the Missouri, and Brigadier-General Brooke to the command of the division of the Platte.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The senate confirmed G. T. Dennis for district attorney of the southern district of California, and C. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, agent of the Pima Indians, in Arizona.

The German Baptists.

STAUNTON, Va., April 24.—The committee to select a place for the annual convention of the German Baptists of the United States has decided on Harrisonburgh, Va. The convention will be held the first Tuesday after Whitsunday in 1889. From 10,000 to 15,000 persons, representing every state and territory in the Union, usually attend the annual meetings.

Forfeit Put Up.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Phil Casey, champion hand ball player, has deposited a forfeit of $250 to play James A. Keenan, champion of New South Wales, for $10,000 a side. He agrees to allow Keenan $1000 for expenses incurred by him in coming to New York to play the game.

Death of Judge Le Compte.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—Judge Samuel D. Le Compte died to-day, at the age of 74. He served as chief justice of the territory of Kansas from 1854 until the admission of the territory into the Union. He presided over the first constitutional convention, held at Le Compton.

BASEBALL.

A Close Game Between Chicago and Indianapolis—A Complete Record.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 24.—Chicagos could not hit Boyle to-day, but with its usual luck won the game by an opportunity which Indianapolis offered Anson in the second inning. Anson was at second, when Williamson hit a liner to Boyle that struck the latter in the breast and doubled him up. He recovered for a moment and threw the ball to Esterbrook, in time to put the batter out, but then he immediately fell to the ground again, and Esterbrook thinking time had been called, threw the ball to an outfielder. Anson grasped the situation and scored what proved to be the winning run. Score: Indianapolis 2, Chicago 3.

BOSTON DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—The Boston team again defeated Philadelphia to-day, by a fortunate bunching of hits, assisted materially by errors of the home club. In the first inning the visitors scored three times, on a base on balls, a fumble by Mulvey and two-baggers by Sutton and Hornung. In the sixth a single by Sutton and out, and wild throws by Shriver and Farrar, netted two more, and singles by O'Rourke, Sowders and Kelly, and a wild throw by Shriver, produced two in the seventh. The Phillies secured their only tally in the eighth, on a single by Wood, Andrews and Fogarty. Score, Philadelphia 1 Boston 7.

DETROIT DEFEATS PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, April 24.—The champions won to-day's game in the seventh inning by heavy batting after two men were out. For the first six innings the great sluggers were completely at the mercy of Galvin, but in the seventh inning they solved the delivery. The Pittsburgs played strongly in the field but after the fourth inning were unable to hit Conway. Score, Pittsburg 4, Detroit 7.

A POOR GAME.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The ball game to-day was too poor to be worth an extended account. Score: Washington 15, New York 19.

ASSOCIATION GAMES.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—Kansas City 6, Louisville 15.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 4.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Baltimore 1, Brooklyn 3.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Athletics 8, Cleveland 5.

AFTER JAY GOULD.

He is Charged with Conspiracy to Wreck the M., K. & T.

NEW YORK, April 24.—A committee of the security holders of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road, have drawn up a lengthy answer to Jay Gould's letter. Stress is laid upon the sharp decline of the M., K. & T. securities, while no corresponding decline occurred in the Missouri Pacific bonds, and the inference is drawn that Gould has not managed the affairs of the former as well as those of the latter road. While the expenditure of two millions for steel rails laid, referred to by Gould, should have reduced the cost of maintenance and operation, it increased from 58 per cent. in 1880 to 72 per cent. in 1887.

The most important feature of the document is the assertion that the Union Pacific owed the M., K & T. over one million dollars in December, 1886, and since then this has been absorbed, and a debt of $800,000 created, which Gould claims is owed to the Missouri Pacific. The committee profess themselves at a loss to understand the crude statement that the Missouri Pacific made advances necessary to meet current expenses, when the official statements showed that in recent years it has been in debt to the M., K. & T.

The committee refute the statement of Gould that the failure of the corn crop caused a shrinkage in the earnings, and are at a loss to understand why, under all these conditions, the M., K. & T. should fall into debt, while the Missouri Pacific merely reduced its dividend from 7 to 6 per cent.

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PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

Disastrous Fire in a Crowded Hotel at Butte.

TWO PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH.

The Yaquis on the Warpath—A Farmer in Custody For an Old Crime—An Old Man's Folly—San Francisco Notes.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 24.—The Continental hotel at Butte, M. T., burned to-day. The loss is $35,000. Jessie B. Gledden was burned to death, and Frank Lincoln, assistant postmaster of Butte, died from injuries received at the fire.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—A *Chronicle* special from Butte, M. T., says: The Centennial hotel was destroyed by fire early this morning. Jesse B. Gledding, a miner, formerly clerk of the hotel, perished in the flames, and his body burned to a crisp. Frank Lincoln, assistant postmaster of Butte, died from injuries a few hours aftere being rescued from the burning building. There were over 100 other guests, men, women and children, in the hotel at the time the alarm was raised, who barely escaped with their lives, many sustaining slight injuries. The hotel was a two-story frame, and its destruction occupied only thirty minutes. The guests escaped in their night-clothes, losing all their personal effects. The loss on the building and contents is $30,000; insurance, $5000. George W. Newkirk, saloon, $3500.

THE YAQUIS ON THE WARPATH.

A Sharp Battle in Sonora in Which the Indians Lose Severely.

NOGALES, Arizona, April 24.—The Yaqui Indians are now at war with the Mexican federal forces in Sonora. They are fortifying different places and making a determined stand against the troops. A few days ago Maj. Enciso and Lieut. Villareal, with two columns of federals, attacked the Indians in a strongly fortified position in the Yamalaguaca mountains, near the town of Aguaverde. A desperate fight ensued, but the federals, after a number of charges, routed the Indians from their fortification, killing seventeen and wounding a large number. The federal forces had one man killed and several wounded.

It had been expected by the government that the approach of warm weather would cause a cessation of hostilities on the part of the Yaquis, but they seem more determined on vigorous warfare than ever before. Military officers who have been fighting them for several months believe the Indians are being aided in the matter of provisions and ammunition by Mexicans more favorable to them than to the government.

FOR AN OLD CRIME.

A Farmer in Custody for a Murder Committed Thirty-Eight Years Ago.

FRESNO, April 24.—This afternoon a farmer named Jesse Graham, a resident of this county for sixteen years, gave himself up to the sheriff, on hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest from parties now in Santa Cruz, for the alleged killing of Dennis Bennett, a rancher and miner, near Santa Cruz, thirty-eight years ago. Graham has accumulated considerable property, and is now upwards of 60 years old. He says he was tried for the crime at that time, and acquitted, but in order to vindicate himself before the people here, is ready to again answer any warrant against him.

AN OLD MAN'S FOLLY.

He Marries an ex-Convict, Who Tries to Murder Him.

CHICO, April 24.—Thomas Treste, aged 72 years, some five weeks ago having buried his wife, married Mollie Swofford, who has just served five years in San Quentin. Treste is possessed of some property, which the woman wanted. Last night she got a revolver and attempted to take the old man's life. She told him she intended to kill him and burn his body with the house. Treste made his escape and had the woman arrested, charged with an attempt to commit murder.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC.

More Facts Gathered from Its Recent Annual Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23.—More careful perusal of the Central Pacific's annual report shows it to be the most elaborate one the company has ever issued. There are comparative tables of earnings and expenditures, balance sheets, exhibits of income derived from the passenger and freight departments, money spent in betterments to the road, etc. There is also an appendix, which presents, for the first time, to the stockholders the full text of the lease of the Central to the Southern Pacific, as well as the modified form of the same, which the completion of the California & Oregon and the absorption of the Oregon & California railroad rendered necessary.

The modification is not of a very striking character. It consists of an increase in the company's capital stock, and a proportionate increase in the net rental. This provision is simply that from January 1, the minimum guaranteed rental shall be increased from $1,200,000 to $1,360,000. The Southern Pacific Company, moreover, pays interest on the new bonds issued.

A statement submitted shows that the Central Pacific was not operated profitably to the Southern Pacific company last year. The net profit for twelve months under the lease amounted only to $1,086,733, after interest on the funded debt, sinking fund requirements, and Thurman act requirements had been paid. The rental being $1,200,000, the Southern Pacific company will have to credit a loss of $113,268 on the Central Pacific account.

In a statement of the investment portion of the sinking fund, it appears that the company owns 34,496 shares of the Coos Bay, Oregon, Coal Company, valued at $136,871.

"HOKEY-POKEY."

The San Francisco Grand Jury Has a Spasm of Virtue.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Efforts have been made here recently to have the grand jury take some action against "hokey-pokey" games, which have been running openly in many resorts in this city ever since the police courts a short time ago declared the ordinance prohibiting such games void. Among the places most frequented was a room in the Baldwin hotel, which was fitted up recently for the purpose of "hokey pokey" games. The grand jury yesterday returned ten indictments, which were placed on secret file, and a number of arrests were made last night. All of the parties are supposed to be charged with "gaming" or "keeping gambling houses." Among those arrested was E. J. Baldwin, who was afterwards released on bail.

THE SUPERVISORS ALSO ACTIVE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Before the board of supervisors last night, a long petition from prominent citizens was read, asking the board to pass an ordinance suppressing gambling in every town. The board took up the spirit of the movement by passing to print two separate ordinances proposed. One was against "hokey pokey" gambling, making it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine of not less than $500, nor more than $1000, or imprisonment for not less than fifty days, nor more than six months, or both. The other was against the "clock game," otherwise known as the "automatic quotation exhibitor," which is also made a misdemeanor, with the same punishment as the first.

A PRETTY PAIR.

The Injured Husband Thinks They Are Now in Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—James R. Welling, bartender at the International hotel here, and Mrs. Sadie Aplin, who recently conducted a grocery store, have mysteriously disappeared. About a week ago, Mrs. Aplin cashed in all the community property, and without respect to the share of her husband, who works in Sacramento, pocketed the whole. Mr. Aplin, on learning of the disappearance of his wife, hastened to this city, and discovered that his recreant wife took about $6000 of his money. Aplin thinks the pair have gone to Portland.

A CHRISTIAN SUMMER RESORT.

A Project for Such an Establishment Near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—At a meeting of Methodist preachers yesterday, Rev. C. V. Anthony stated that a project was under consideration for the establishment of Christian recreation grounds near this city. Dr. Benjamin F. Lyford had agreed to give 100 acres of land on Strawberry point, near Reed's station, about ten miles north of San Francisco, to be made, with contiguous territory, a Christian summer resort. The lands are to be sold, subject to the provisions governing the grounds at Monterey, known as Pacific Grove Retreat. The resort is to be free from all denominational control, but subject to high moral and prudential management. No Sunday picnics, nor any sale of liquors, will be allowed. Meetings of all sorts connected with educational, benevolent and religious objects are to be invited and favored by the management. It is expected that a portion of the summer vacation will be spent in meetings of this general character. The management intends to erect a pavilion this summer, and sufficient dormitories, a restaurant, etc.

FROM SALEM.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee—Local Notes.

SALEM, April 24.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed in the office of the secretary of state by the St. Paul Stock Company, of St. Paul, Marion county. Incorporators, Stephen Coleman, R. Brentano, R. E. Kirk, J. E. Kennedy, B. J. Wirfs, Thomas Kirk, S. J. Connor, H. Hughes, W. Murphy, C. Brentano, Frank C. Wirfs, M. Connor, J. L. Cook and P. J. McGrath; capital stock, $500. The object is to build a hall. Also the Lakeview Water Company, Incorporators, S. V. Rebart, W. M. Townsend, A. F. Snelling, F. M. Miller, C. S. Enger and Jerome Knox; location, Lakeview, Lane county; capital stock $5000. Also, the State Normal School Association, of Monmouth, Polk county. Incorporators, D. W. Driskell, A. Griggs, J. E. V. Butler, F. S. Powell and N. S. Butler; value of property, $5000.

The sentence of Robert M. Chrisenger, for three years in the penitentiary from Umatilla county for assault with intent to commit rape, from February 14, 1887, was to-day commuted by Governor Pennoyer to expire to-morrow. The reasons assigned are petitions presented by a majority of the jury, by all the county officials, and a number of influential citizens, and doubts as to guilt.

Rob Jordan, wanted for larceny in a dwelling here, has been caught in Wasco county, and will be brought down to-night.

Messrs. Kohler, Brandt and others of the O. & C. officials, will arrive from Ashland to-morrow morning, and confer with citizens relative to the erection of a new depot building here.

The democratic state central committee held a session in the city to-day, at the call of Chairman Bush. There was a good attendance. The meeting was private, and a report of the proceedings could not be obtained, but it is understood that the session, which lasted three hours, was devoted mainly to discussion of the prospects of the democracy in the coming election, and reports of the condition of the party in the different parts of the state. No formal plan of campaign, beyond thorough organization, was decided upon. The committee then adjourned, to meet at the call of the chairman.

CALIFORNIA.

The Proposed New "Chronicle" Building.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—At a meeting of the fire department committee of the board of supervisors to-day, a petition of M. H. DeYoung, for permission to place two oriel windows, six stories high, on the new *Chronicle* building about to be erected on the line of Market, Geary and Kearny streets, came up for final consideration before the committee. The chairman said his objections were not so much to oriel windows as it was to the height of the building. Such high buildings, he said, threw large shadows, and were, in his opinion, objectionable. DeYoung said there were higher buildings in the city than the one which he proposed to erect. The proposed new *Chronicle* building would be of stone, and an iron roof, 130 feet high, with a tower of 190 feet. Permission was at last given to erect the building.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—This morning a special grand jury was impaneled to investigate the disappearance of $10,000 from the sub-treasury about two years ago. F. G. Bornemann is under arrest for defacing the records, and the jury will investigate his case and that of O. G. Ames.

The Chilian government has called for bids for the construction of 600 miles of railroad, to cost about $7,000,000. The bids will be opened in Santiago de Chili, July 30.

Sidney L. Marsh, who was killed at the Bay District track on Saturday last by being run over by a colt, was buried this afternoon. It has been suggested, and the suggestion will probably be acted on by the association, to give an extra day's racing, the proceeds to be given to his widow.

The Blood Horse Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—This was the second day of the spring meeting of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse association. The weather was windy, and the track fast.

First race, purse of $400, mile heats, best two in three—First heat—Dynamite won, Hermes second, Appliance third; time, 1:44. Second heat—Dynamite won, Hermes second, Ansilado's last third; time, 1:43¼.

Seven-eighths mile, selling—Bas Bleu won, Avondale second, Laura Gardner third; time, 1:30.

Vernal stakes, for 2-year-olds, five-eighths mile—Sonoma won, Shannon, Rose second, Cassandra third; time, 1:03¼.

Pacific Derby, for 3-year-olds, mile and a half—Sur nam won, Fed second, Canny Scot third; time, 2:38¼.

Disastrous Fire in a Flat.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—A New York special to the *Examiner* says: Fire broke out shortly after 11 to-night on the second floor of a four-story flat. The building filled with smoke, the inmates thought that retreat was cut off and, panic-stricken, endeavored to escape by the windows. Mrs. Cook jumped from a third floor rear window into the yard, and almost instantly killed. Her husband followed her, and also jumped from the same rear window, and was so badly injured that he will probably die. Catherine Mahoney, a servant of the Cook family was seriously injured, as were a number of others.

A Simple Case of Assault.

SACRAMENTO, April 24.—The police court was occupied all day in the trial of S. P. Maslin, clerk of the state board of examiners, charged with assault in having put out of the governor's office a newspaper correspondent name Carson. It was shown that Carson had been caught in the act of inspecting a private book owned by Executive Clerk Douglass, and made public the extradition for a criminal, though warned not to do so. The case will probably be concluded to-morrow.

The Government Loses Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—In the suit of the United States against J. W. Humphreys and Moses Mock, to recover $90,000, the value of lumber manufactured from pine trees cut on government land in Fresno county twenty years ago, the jury returned a verdict in favor of defendants in the United States circuit court this afternoon.

The Acapulco Quarantined.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco arrived from Panama this morning, and was at once quarantined. She dropped eight smallpox cases at Acapulco. There is now no sickness on board, however. The Acapulco makes the eighth vessel in quarantine here.

To Boom Lower California.

SAN DIEGO, April 24.—C. S. Babcock, president of the Colorado Beach Company, who is in New York city, to-day wired the company that he learned incidentally, from the banking firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., that the International Company of Mexico had secured $3,000,000 for improvements of land in Lower California.

In Favor of Blaine.

LOS ANGELES, April 24.—The Los Angeles county republican convention to-day passed a resolution endorsing Blaine as its first choice for the presidency. Most of the delegates made big speeches, also favoring Blaine. They were not, however, instructed.

Verdict of Not Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The trial of Louise Hagenew, for the murder of Louise Derchow, was concluded to-day, and the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

For the Sisters of Charity.

SAN JOSE, April 24.—On a contract between Hon. M. P. O'Connor and an architect, the latter is to build a sanitarium for the Sisters of Charity, and the former will pay the cost of the building, $62,300.

A Will Easily Broken.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The contest of the late Samuel Sankey's will by his adopted daughter and niece, Miss Carrie Sankey, came to a sudden termination in the probate court this afternoon. Judge Coffey quickly disposed of the case by deciding from the bench against the probating of the will. This gives to the young contestant the sole right to an estate, amounting, in all, to about $150,000. One clause in the will bequeathing to contestant $40 to buy a headstone, the judge said, was enough to condemn its rationality.

An Insane Man Drowns Himself.

REDDING, April 24.—P. B. Barrett, of Fall City, this county, became insane and got away from friends on Sunday last, and drowned himself in his own well. He leaves a wife and four children.

Just What We Want.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Indications for Oregon and Washington territory for the twenty-four hours commencing at 8 o'clock this evening: Light rains followed by fair weather.

OTHER COAST DISPATCHES.

Victoria News Notes.

VICTORIA, April 24.—The schooner Triumph, Capt. Dan McLean, arrived to-night from Halifax, making the passage in the remarkably short time of 128 days, the shortest on record.

The schooners Annie Seymour, Capt. Hackett, and Maggie Mac, Capt. Dodd, also arrived from Halifax to-day, the former in 155 days and the latter in 165.

The schooner Mary Ellen arrived to-night from the west coast of Vancouver island with 175 skins. Ten days ago ten other schooners' catch aggregated 1663 skins, the Mollie Adams, a large Boston schooner, having 500, and the San Francisco schooners Annie and Sapphire, with 150 and 250 respectively.

Miss Grace Porter, of San Francisco, was well received on her appearance at to-night's concert, receiving several encores.

Yamhill County Politics.

MCMINNVILLE, Or., April 24.—The republican county central committee meets at Lafayette, to set the time for the primaries and county convention for the nomination of a county ticket. The democratic primaries will be held on Saturday, and the county convention on May 2d.

Utah Prohibition Convention.

OGDEN, April 24.—The territorial prohibition mass convention decided, in view of the peculiar local situation, not to divide the gentile minority by organizing a separate political party.

THE BARREL EMPTY.

Knights of Labor in Sore Straits for Money to Run Things.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Need of ready money above current expenses, which are now paid with difficulty, is a source of much concern to the general executive board of the Knights of Labor.

At a recent session of the board $10,000 was appropriated to start a printing office, but aside from the brownstone headquarters worth $60,000, the only available property is the Connellsburg coal mine in Ohio. A sale of this has been authorized, and the board expect to realize enough to get the printing office well under way, and thereby lessen the enormous printing bill, which amounted to $49,000 last year.

The sale of the mine, however, will do but little to improve the condition of the order's finances. A member of the board admits that there is barely enough money in the treasury to pay current expenses and keep the machinery going until the payment of the July per capita tax.

Quarterly returns are far from satisfactory and unless money is received between this date and July the force at the general offices will have to be further reduced. The expenses of the order are now very heavy. During the years 1885 and 1886 the order gained nearly 60,000 members and the total expenses were over $105,705.

Under the present administration for 1886 and 1887, the order has lost 21,700 members and the total expenses were $491,683.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

The Annual Report Shows That the Past Year Has Dealt Kindly with the Road.

BOSTON, April 24.—The annual report of the Union Pacific railroad, now being printed, reviews its relations with the government sets forth the advantages of the Oregon Railway & Navigation lease, and shows that the effect of the interstate commerce act in reducing local earnings has been slight. The revenue from local freight, during the year, was $11,668,772, a decrease of 3.33 per cent. from the earnings of 1886.

Three million dollars are needed for equipment. Notes will be issued. The investment and permanent improvement account has increased $6,818,794. Gross earnings, $19,546,088, against $17,846,182 in 1886, and net earnings $9,111,886, against $7,622,700 for the previous years. The income for 1887 shows a balance of $8,539,807, or 5.91 per cent. upon the capital stock. Bonds to the amount of $2,804,472 were canceled, and $1,019,000 collateral trust 5s sold to foreign bankers. At the close of the year the company has notes payable of $3,335,000, and the gross floating debt was $7,464,443. Cash assets exceeded the debt by $401,689. Local business, including commercial coal, was $12,856,697, an increase over 1886 of 1.97 per cent. Through business was $4,673,507, an increase of 47.82 per cent.

THE DUPE OF DISS DEBAR.

Lawyer Marsh Presents a Pitiable Case in Court.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The examination in the Diss Debar case was continued to-day, and Lawyer Marsh testifies at length regarding his acquaintance with the madame, his belief in the "spook" pictures, etc. He believed the woman was really a daughter of Lola Montez, and also under the impression that she was a daughter of the king of Bavaria. Witness firmly believed that the pictures and spirit messages given him by the madame were supernatural. The madame, as a medium, had informed him that Raphael and Rembrandt had, out of compliment to each other, painted pictures of each other, and they were presented to him.

An employe of an artist supply store testified to purchases having been made by the madame.

Another witness testified to purchases by her of material which could be used for retouching old pictures, or painting new ones.

Mrs. Freidland, an artist, testified that the "spook" pictures were daubs of the worst character, and that the paints were modern, and not such as were used by the old masters.

CONVERTED TO PROTESTANTISM.

A Monsignor Writes a Letter of Withdrawal to the Pope.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The *Churchman* will, in its next issue, publish a long letter from Rev. Mgr. Leon Bouland, of this city, honorary brevet chamberlain to his holiness Leo XIII, addressed to the pope, withdrawing from the Catholic church because he cannot subscribe to the teachings of the syllabus and doctrines proclaimed by the last Vatican council, and because he cannot "admit the pretensions of ultramontanism, claiming as it does, absolute authority, not only in matters religious, but also in matters scientific, philosophical, social and political."

A NEGRO UPRISING.

Grave Consequences of a Lynching in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, April 24.—Hardy Posey, colored, was lynched last night at Bessemer, for an attempt to rape a girl 15 years of age. A special train has just arrived from Bessemer for arms and assistance. It is stated that the town is surrounded by armed negroes, who threaten to burn the houses and kill the citizens to avenge the lynching of Posey.

A DEADLY DUEL.

One Man Dead and the Other Probably Fatally Wounded.

GALVESTON, April 24.—A *News* New Laredo, Mexico, special, says: Sunday Capt. Ramon Arguilles, of the Mexican army, and Adolfo Towesa, clerk in the Mexican national railway offices, quarreled in a restaurant. At a meeting subsequently, Arguilles shot Towesa, wounding him in the groin. The latter returned the fire, killing his antagonist. Towesa's condition is precarious.

YELLOW JACK.

Accounts of His Ravages in a Florida Village Exaggerated.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 24.—Reports of yellow fever at Plant City prove exaggerated. The disease undoubtedly existed there all last summer, but in mild form. The village has a population of 500. Since last October there have been ninety cases of illness, and only twelve deaths. All uninfected persons have moved away, and energetic measures are being adopted to stamp out the disease.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodations at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES

Queen Victoria Given a Flattering Reception at Berlin.

THE EMPEROR AGAIN IN DANGER.

A Warm Debate in the House of Commons, in Which Gladstone Uses Strong Language—Old World Notes.

BERLIN, April 24.—Queen Victoria arrived at Charlottenburg at 9 o'clock this morning. The empress, crown prince and crown princess of Saxe-Meiningen received her at the depot. Prince Henry and his sisters, the Princesses Victoria, Sophia and Margaret, Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador at Berlin, the duke of Rutland, and the burgomaster and municipal council were also present.

Greetings between Queen Victoria and the royal family of Germany were warm. The crown prince conducted the queen to an open carriage drawn by four horses, which she entered, and with the empress beside her was driven to the castle. Crowds of people lined the route and cheered enthusiastically as the carriage passed.

The queen paid a visit to the emperor shortly after her arrival at the castle. The doctors feared that the meeting would excite the emperor and probably unset him, but their fears were groundless. The emperor seemed rather brighter afterwards and his temperature was normal.

The *North German Gazette*, referring to the visit of the queen of England, says: "Her majesty will be welcomed by the whole population of Germany, and above all by the inhabitants of Berlin, with veneration and sympathy so justly due to one who has for many years ruled a friendly state, and who is the mother of our empress. All German hearts will thankfully accept as a token of the queen's deep sympathy for the fate of our reigning house the fact that she comes to the sick bed of our beloved emperor, and personally shares the deep affliction and great anxiety with which we are filled to-day. May she be enabled to bring comfort and hope, and when she departs from Germany to take with her the assurance that the sympathy she has displayed will always be kept in grateful remembrance here."

The emperor received the queen, and gave her a cordial welcome. He afterwards withdrew to his own apartments. The queen, accompanied by the empress, will visit and take tea with the Dowager Empress Augusta this afternoon. Her majesty will afterwards pay a visit to the castle where the emperor, when he was crown prince, resided. To-morrow the staff on the British embassy will be presented to the queen. Later the queen will receive Prince Bismarck.

HOW THE DAY WAS PASSED.

BERLIN, April 24.—Queen Victoria and the empress drove out this afternoon, and visited Dowager Empress Augusta and the prince and princess of Saxe-Meiningen. The streets were crowded, and the queen and empress were greeted with enthusiasm. The queen made three visits to the sick room of the emperor, who is keeping his rooms until he gets stronger. He has been in full spirits, and has had several refreshing naps.

The meeting between Queen Victoria and her daughter, the empress, this morning was very touching. They embraced and kissed each other repeatedly. The queen went immediately to see the emperor, and was astonished and delighted to find him looking better than she expected. She will depart to-morrow, unless the emperor should have a relapse.

THE EMPEROR.

A Satisfactory Day Followed by Another Alarming Change.

BERLIN, April 24.—This morning's bulletin says the emperor passed a very good night. His fever is quite insignificant and his general condition is somewhat better.

CONTINUED IMPROVEMENT.

BERLIN, April 24.—The *North German Gazette* says that the emperor's condition shows clearly a tendency towards slowly progressive improvement. His fever has diminished regularly during the last few days. His temperature to-day was 38 degrees Celsius. The pulse is less slight. The further abatement, in view of recent symptoms, and they find especial encouragement for hope in the return of his appetite. The fact that he has hitherto taken a fair quantity of nourishment is solely due to the urgent recommendations of his physicians. Good results have followed their advice, and his majesty's present disposition to take solid food is a satisfactory symptom. Dr. Kreize will leave the castle for the present.

FEVERISH IN THE AFTERNOON.

BERLIN, April 24.—A bulletin issued at 7:40 P. M. says: The emperor became feverish during the afternoon, but the fever abated somewhat toward evening, and his general condition is comparatively satisfactory. Dr. Mackenzie has declared his intention of prosecuting journals which have calumniated him.

A CHANGE FOR THE WORSE.

BERLIN, April 24.—The emperor's condition has changed for the worse, and created alarm.

CORNERED BY THE NATIONALISTS.

A Warm Debate in the Commons, in Which Gladstone Joins.

LONDON, April 24.—In the commons to-day Justin McCarthy moved that the house adjourn on urgency in order to call attention to a departure from the usual practice in Irish county courts, by increasing sentences on appeal. He argued that the whole practice was opposed to all previous experience.

Madden, secretary-general for Ireland, held that it was not an appeal, but really a rehearing the case, and it was the duty of the judge to pronounce the judgment he considered warranted.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said no single case of increase in sentence had occurred in England. He denounced the practice, and said after this Irishmen could not and ought not have confidence in the administration of the law, because it was carried out in a manner repugnant to Englishmen.

Balfour defended the practice and asked the house to reject the motion, which was done.

Gladstone said the fact that an appeal had been granted showed that it was intended to be exercised in favor of an accused, not against him. He taunted Balfour with a breach of faith in granting an appeal, and then practically putting a veto on it.

Balfour appealed to the speaker to declare Gladstone out of order, but the speaker ruled in Gladstone's favor, and the decision was received with great applause.

Gladstone said the practice was a trick of the meanest kind, a discredit for which he would not divide between the gentleman and the authorities in Ireland, for he did not know how to divide it. He believed in this discussion, McCarthy had struck a death blow at this outrageous practice, totally impossible in England and Scotland, but good enough for Ireland, as long as the people of England were disposed to tolerate it.

Attorney-General Webster, amidst derisive laughter, denied that the government had interfered with the Irish magistracy.

PROVIDING FOR RECIPROCITY.

But Reciprocity That Will Not Please the Lumber Men of the Northwest.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 23.—In the house of commons to-night, Sir Charles Tupper gave notice of the following resolution, which he will move for the committee on ways and means:

Resolved, That the governor general in council may, by proclamation, whenever it appears to his satisfaction to be desirable, in the public interest so to do, either reduced or remove entirely or in part, export duties provided for by section 6, of the act respecting duties of customs by schedule E thereof, or by any act in amendment thereof.

The foregoing refers to export duties on logs, and is designed to secure for Canada the advantages of free lumber into the United States in the event of the Mills tariff bill becoming a law. A second resolution reads:

Resolved, That section 9 of said act be repealed and the following substituted therefor: Any or all of the following things—animals of all kinds, hay, straw, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), salt, peas, beans, barley, malt, rye, oats, buckwheat flour, oatmeal, butter, cheese, fish of all kinds, fish oil, products of fish and of all other creatures living in the water, fish meats, poultry, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state, lime, gypsum, hewn or wrought burrs or grindstones, and timber and lumber of all kinds, manufactured in whole or in part, including shingles, clapboards and wood pulp may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided for in any act in force at the time in force, upon proclamation by the governor-general, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

Careful scrutiny has been made of Canada's statutory offer of reciprocity in natural products, and the foregoing is proposed to be enacted in lieu of the existing offer. The amended clause eliminates all such articles in respect of which Canada would be discriminated against in the event of the United States placing them on the free list. Among the articles so eliminated are wheat, flour and lard.

MINISTER BRAGG CRITICISED.

He Makes a Speech That Offends the Clerical Press.

MEXICO, April 23.—Gen. Bragg, United States minister, has again been attacked by the clerical press, on account of a speech he delivered at a banquet in his honor by American residents, shortly after his arrival in this city. He said the American people would never permit any attack on free institutions in Mexico. This declaration is considered by certain papers equal to an intimation that Mexico was not free to choose her own form of government. A recent issue of *La Denfensa Catolica* says that of all the ministers whom the United States has sent to Mexico during the last eight years, none has uttered sentiments so undiplomatic or asserted so openly the claims of the United States to control affairs on the American continent as Minister Bragg. The writer reproaches the liberal party for listening to such arrogant assertions in silence.

CABLE NOTES.

To Encourage Emigration.

LONDON, April 24.—An important emigration movement has been started by Lord Lothian, secretary of state for Scotland, for the transfer and settlement in the Canadian Northwest of families from districts in the Western highlands and Scottish isles. The councellor of the exchequer has consented to advance funds for one-third of the expenses, if the other two-thirds are raised by private subscription. The scheme is experimental. If successful, it will be carried out on a large scale.

In Favor of Pyne.

DUBLIN, April 24.—In the Waterford county court to-day, in the appeal case of Mr. Pyne, member of parliament, who was sentenced at Clonmel to six years' imprisonment for offenses under the crimes act, the judge declared the conviction of Pyne contrary to law, and that he would quash the decision of the lower court.

The Peasant's Revolt.

BUCHAREST, April 23.—The revolt of peasants has been suppressed. Wholesale arrests have been made and the prisons overflow with prisoners, a majority of whom will be liberated. Enormous quantities of grain are being distributed among the starving peasantry by the military.

Stanley with Emin Bey.

BERLIN, April 23.—Dr. Junker, the explorer, in a lecture before the Geographical Society, expressed his firm conviction that Stanley is now with Emin Bey. This is the opinion of all the leading German explorers.

Britain to the Rescue.

GIBRALTER, April 23.—The British gunboat Falcon sailed hence to-day for Cape Juby in consequence of an attack by a body of the sultan of Morocco's troops upon the Northwest African Co.'s depot at that place.

For Defensive Work.

PARIS, April 24.—Admiral Krantz, naval minister, will introduce a bill in the chamber of deputies asking for a credit of 62,000,000 francs, to be expended upon defensive works at Brest, Chilbourg and Toulon.

Funeral of Hon. Thomas White.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 24.—An immense number of people followed Hon. Thomas White's remains to the railroad station this morning. A special train left with the body for Montreal at 9:30 o'clock.

Napleson Makes a Settlement.

LONDON, April 24.—The creditors of Col. Mapleson, the opera manager, held a meeting to-day and accepted an offer of £2500 in settlement of all his debts.

Two Great Strikes.

BERLIN, April 24.—Three thousand shoemakers are on a strike here.

The shipbuilders at Schwerin have struck.

The Bismarcks Get There.

BERLIN, April 24.—Count Herbert Bismarck has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

SULLIVAN AT HOME.

His Wife Taking Steps to Secure His Immediate Arrest.

BOSTON, April 24.—The steamer Catalona with John Sullivan on board passed in by Hull early this morning.

Mrs. Sullivan, the champion's legal wife, intends to set herself right before the world. She is endeavoring to secure a warrant for the big fellow's arrest immediately on his arrival, on charge of improper relations with Annie Livingston, with whom he has been traveling during the past two years, and whom he acknowledged as his wife.

THE CHAMPION IN PORT.

BOSTON, April 24.—On the arrival of the steamer the pugilist was taken aboard a tug boat and brought to the city and was driven up town amid the cheers and salutations of friends who had congregated on the wharf.

SULLIVAN ISSUES A CHALLENGE.

BOSTON, April 24.—John L. Sullivan has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world in a 16-foot ring, London prize ring or Marquis of Queensberry rules, for $10,000 a side, Kilrain or Mitchell preferred.

CAMERON IS THERE.

For the First Time in Years He Attends His State Convention.

HARRISBURG, April 24.—The republican state convention, to meet here to-morrow, will probably make no declaration for president, since Cameron has declined to be a candidate, the leaders generally being opposed to it.

CAMERON ON THE GROUND.

HARRISBURG, Pa, April 24.—For the first time in six years Senator Don Cameron appears personally upon the ground at the state convention. The fight for the chairmanship of the state committee was settled by a compromise this evening. Senator Cooper continues to act as chairman until the first of next January, which gives him the management of the campaign this year.

HILL'S NAME TAKEN DOWN.

He Tells an Omaha Man That Positively He is not a Candidate.

BOSTON, April 24.—A Washington dispatch to the *Herald* says: Col. J. B. Tomlinson, editor of the Omaha *Democrat*, has kept Governor Hill's name at the head of his editorial column for some time, as his candidate for president.

Last night, having just returned from Albany, where he had a long conference with Governor Hill, he telegraphed his managing editor to take Hill's name down. The governor told him, he says, that he was not only not a candidate, but that he would willingly head the New York delegation for Cleveland at St. Louis.

MAYOR HEWITT DEFEATED.

The Green Flag Will Proudly Float on St. Patrick's Day.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The board of aldermen had a lively session to-day, when the resolution curtailing the mayor's power in displaying flags on the city hall was offered for passage, over Mayor Hewitt's veto. By the ordinance, the mayor had unlimited power over the flags. The resolution passed over his veto by a vote of 20 to 3. It gives the mayor power, unless the aldermen otherwise direct. The whole trouble grew out of the mayor's refusal to display the Irish flag on the city hall on St. Patrick's day.

CONKLING'S ESTATE.

Stokes Thinks It is Worth a Quarter of a Million.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Regarding Roscoe Conkling's property, Edward S. Stokes says: "I know that Conkling's debts, when he came here, were about $100,000. His income from his legal practice was not less than $100,000 a year. He was a plain man, but lived comfortably. Some time ago we were contemplating a financial enterprise of some magnitude. He said he could be called on for $50,000, as he had $75,000 in cash. I should say he left $250,000."

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Interesting Exercises on the Occasion of the Eighth Anniversary.

Children of the Lownsdale Primary in a Performance—President Eliot's Address—Prize Essays—The Contestants.

Last evening at the Tabernacle, the Oregon Humane Society celebrated the eighth, and what was undoubtedly the most satisfactory, public anniversary exercise in its history. The large building was filled by a large and appreciative audience, including hundreds of school children, who lustily cheered and heartily applauded every effort of the participants in the exercises. The hall was tastefully decorated with evergreens, streamers of which were placed around the sides of the gallery, along the platform and entwined around the pillars. On the terraced platform sat 200 little boys and girls of the Lownsdale primary, who were under the watchful care of Miss Kate N. T. Tupper.

At 8 o'clock, President Rev. T. L. Eliot called the assemblage to order, after which Rev. W. H. Landon read a scripture lesson. Prayer was offered by Rev. Ross C. Houghton.

Then the 200 little children stood up and sang a song, clapping and swinging their tiny hands for elocutionary effect. Miss Tupper would speak a few words relative to the humanity and kindness man is expected to evince toward the brute creation and the little ones would respond in the same tenor. When the exercise was concluded the children dispersed and scattered to different parts of the hall to join their parents and friends.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S ADDRESS.

Rev. T. L. Eliot, president of the society, now arose and referring to the exercise just finished said he was sure that every one who had witnessed it felt repaid for his presence and he was positive that it was a thing which a person could witness again and again with the same degree of satisfaction. He then read his annual address as follows:

This is the eighth public anniversary of the Oregon Humane Society. Its objects have been frequently detailed to you. We undertake to call attention to infringements of the national and state laws against cruelty to animals and when warning is not sufficient it is our duty to arrest and procure the conviction of offenders. We endeavor to educate the community in humane sentiments, especially the young, and the present meeting, with the distribution of prizes for compositions about animals, is one means to this end.

Although the society is small in numbers and much limited in purse, the encouragement following upon its efforts has been marked, and its influence, we think, is increasing. We desire to thank the officers and teachers of the public schools for their hearty co-operation, and also others who have assisted us in the present exercises.

We may say to the children of the schools and city that we count upon you as our chief allies in cultivating a spirit of kindness to all dumb creatures, including birds and harmless insects. I read the other day a pretty fairy story of Mrs. Julian Horatia Ewing's, called "Benjy in Beastland." The animals have all met together in the story and are trying to decide how to punish a cruel boy. They concluded that it would not be a Christian and "beastlike" thing to treat him to the kicks and drownings and stonings which the cat and frogs and birds complained of, but finally sentenced him to have a tin pan tied to his heels and let him run through the town as he had once made a poor dog do. We trust there may be such a public sentiment among you girls and boys at home and at school, in behalf of the brute creation, that every cruelty or wanton abuse may receive your outspoken censure, and you will help us to tie some "tin pan" of judgment upon a few of the men and boys who drive horses cruelly or stone birds and dogs and also the shippers and transportation companies who sometimes manage between them to carry cattle fifty hours in crowded cars without food and drink.

We must not pass this anniversary without a brief reference to the death of Henry Bergh, which took place in New York the 12th of last March, in the midst of the great storm. Our own society, and hundreds like it in America, has lost a personal friend and the chief inspirer of humane work. In the history of Henry Bergh, founder and lifelong president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, there is one fact which has especially interested me, the fact that he was a rich man, born in a home of wealth, yet in spite of these adverse conditions, conceived for himself a life plan of self-sacrificing service, undergoing the hardest and most humiliating work in person, under a storm of ridicule and even persecution, in order that brutality and inhumanity might be lessened. It is a remarkable incident, for wealth and station are real obstacles to a useful life, especially when inherited. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the man so situated lives the life of a mere drone or parasite, and rich men's children are bywords and a hissing for their uselessness and degeneracy. We will not stop to

A NEW VIEW OF CONKLING.

In Defense of the Departed Statesman's Career.

American Pride of His Strong Individuality—How Patronage the Rock Upon Which He Split the Republican Party.

[Cincinnati Enquirer, April 17.—Mr. Conkling's illness and death, came abruptly in the midst of a brilliant career as a money-making lawyer. The circumstances of this illness and the secrecy many had for years in Washington that he was in bad mental health, when he passed his room, answering letters and doctors and callers, suffering from high fever by the coming of his brother was told by the nurse he might enter, but would be unconscious and Roscoe disagreeable, and that his utterances would be troublesome to them.

The case of a young person Mr. Conkling was fond of, about nine years ago, breaking out of the civil war, and which, I think, when Winfield Scott was a candidate for president as the Seward party against both Pearce and Fillmore. Conkling seems to have been rather fond of young and hard laborers, with large office patronage, recently thrown together by their patronage. But in general Conkling has for himself a new leadership of having no man like Thurman in the outside details, these things upon his own experience and more or less worried him, and he was really taking on his patronage increased under the species of slavery, and yet would on the smallest prerogative of this that finally he threw himself because Judge Robertson, to that family by his constituency, was special by his extreme one of the Federal offices in

It is all persons who could look in upon for a period of years had an opportunity at one time or another to know something. Some persons were perpetually astonished at the idea of knowing him at

EXTENSIVE MANNERISM.

The American conduct in general. Americans in this country find it convenient and natural, to mingle with their constituents and with strangers on quite equal terms. Mr. Conkling owed most of his popularity to his baronial manner, and to the fact that this manner was entirely natural, with his mental structure, then it was somewhat superlative and ecstatic when he first came to the senate, after the close of the civil war. he kept his cold exterior, did not frequently unbend, was characteristic of his career as a leader that he avoided in the main the manners of ulterior principles and of large public questions. I can, therefore, however, think that he was a jurist in the great legislator who never permits important principle to go past him without contributing in some way to its elucidation and to the education of the people. All those questions of the currency, the tariff, he stood, went over Conkling's head, as a defense of an office-holder or the public upon one he was so voluminous in his authorities he brought to bear as Daniel Webster would be on the question of the law of American citizenship.

In executive sessions Mr. Conkling possessed his desk up with books and papers, and all his might like a lawyer for a person upon the bar. He would, he himself experience, for he was district attorney at Utica, and a strong one, and many that office brought him into notice and to anything as a political quantity. He regret he was considered among the ablest young senators, but his resentment of opposition on any personal question so enormously brought out in the matter of Postmaster Marshal Fry, whom he had undertaken to turn out because of an alleged offense he had given to New York state in the draft for volunteer soldiers. He

SPEED UPON BLAINE.

and his manner was exasperating, and because Blaine called him a turkey-cock, and of course struck upon the sensitive point of his nature, which was his self-esteem and personal appearance. That little cocked nick-naming was the source of such explosions and miseries within the Republican party, almost equal to the resentment Miss. Pompadour when some foreign potentate had refused to answer her letters as the mistress of the King, and concede to the prerogatives of a queen. History tells us the fact that Pompadour used to break down the French monarchy by making the monarch within her thrall, by surrounding him with appointment of ministers and making him take such ministers as she chose, rather than the highest-minded statesmen, who could lead France out of military and financial difficulties.

Mr. Conkling early derived a certain power from a sense of fear and terror, and the poorest kind of power, at least to make himself happy. The father of a family may be greatly dreaded within his household, but on the course of years he will himself a lonely being at home as well from his austerity. This austerity Conkling was partly innocent, in that he was born up with a feminine self esteem and the little politeness that those whom he scared were surprised after they got out of his presence to laugh and to pity him. A great multitude of people, increasing, who never knew him, got to admire him for this strong, severe style.

A BOOMED FAVORITE.

The consequence was that the larger number of his friends were his inferiors who sat at his feet applauding what he had to say, and listening to give him the least counsel. As time advanced, all things took an unnatural personality to him. He does not seem to have discerned the motives of men to whom he went to give them something when they were in office, was his notion of the chances of many a person would have to see the gentle and tender and feminine character, and would not accept a kind word from him more than a foreign mission. He derived much of his glory from his edging upon the territory of other persons, and yet whoever put his foot in his own territory felt that he was immediately assailed. So by some pontiff in the Roman Church, who had preceded Mr. Conkling in the senate, and was a man who was not at anybody, but owed much of his power to his attention and kindness to his adherents, was stripped of his patronage, was stripped of his power by his partner in the senate, and was able to paint Mr. Fenton's face on the weather side of the house for purposes with an intensity of color that seemed truth. Fenton lost his head, and was unable to help his friends, of whom went over to the victor, but he hardly ever lost his temper, but took his depletion of office as a matter of course. He could have defeated the Republican party, and the Conkling movement of 1872 prevented, Conkling might have looked out for the interests of his party and had made himself superior to his own. When Conkling took the step of resigning, he and his associates were forthwith read out of the party and treated as renegades, no man to be considered in the future. In short, Mr. Conkling would have been called in the days of Pierce and Buchanan a hard or a soft. His brother-in-law, Roscoe Van Buren man who had bolted from Cass in 1848, to be forgiven and was entitled to the bad taste of wishing to fill some office or another in the party.

MEN LIKE ROBERTSON

Were not going to spit upon Greeley and stamp him out at the behest of any man who had come from the interior town of Utica. But some persons will think that Conkling's greatness lay in this baronial scorn and despotism. Such persons have but little conception of what republics were made for; they are much better fitted for the state of society which existed in the mind of Sir Walter Scott when he wrote his tales of the Norman and the crusading times. A power of evil, by the way, has been done upon the young men of America of the last generation by the influence of Scott. He had no conception of any intermediate state between divine right and the lachrymose peasant. Neither had Conkling. Himself the peasant to start with, he erected himself into the parvenu baron, and at once restored out of his temperament the manners of the state of New York found themselves in a minority frequently. The baron was no school-teacher. He had not a mind accurate and ideal enough to take up the questions of the hour after the war and educate his constituency. There was a certain Scotch element in his nature, as he sometimes said, and this led him to reserve his strength for a purely partisan occasion, such as the inception of a campaign for governor, or president, or for the state ticket. Then Mr. Conkling would make a great effort. He would take his limited number of poetical quotations and references to authorities at law and in matters of state, and would separate the issues so as to throw upon the opposition (the democrat-) the apparent situation of the injurers of the country. He would appeal to the fears of the generation, and he had a good deal of sharpness in distinguishing the fears of the commercial and business class, and would manage to start his campaign with one or two central ideas which would

ALARM THE CONSTITUENCY.

This may have been good politics, but it was not good patriotism. A political party ought to win not by getting up a panic, but by appealing to the highest standard of order and honor, at the same time preserving good, neighborly feeling.

The desire to increase his material estate, which is true of all Americans, was probably a portion of Mr. Conkling's disease in public life. He was of the old New England stock which put high in the list of the virtues material success. Nothing of the martyr ever existed in Roscoe Conkling. When he got to the senate he took pains to be upon the committee of commerce, which was the committee which had in charge the interests of the great merchants, manufacturers and shippers of New York. He did not aspire to be on the judiciary committee as a leading light, nor on the foreign affairs committee as the chairman. He chose commerce, and that committee brought him into relation with the men he wanted to use and to know. The investigations into the conduct of vessels, and steamships and barges, whatever the federal government reserved to itself to look into connected with commercial enterprise, Mr. Conkling felt equal to supervising. There never was out of his sight the idea of patronage. He knew how many men were employed in each of these departments connected with commerce. He regarded the custom-house of New York as the apple of his eye. The state of New York, on which he had another hand, had for its principal but of patronage the quarantine and the health office, and thus he assembled at the metropolis, where he was hardly known at all until he came here to practice law, the central influences of his patronage. He took them from Mr. Fenton, and he never would let anybody take them from himself. He resisted successive presidents of his own party in trying to divide with him in ever so slight a degree the control of this office. At last the rebellious instincts of the party, the arising sense of self-respect in the interior of the continent, demanded that the government take back from this man what he had usurped so absolutely, and then Mr. Conkling, who had been preaching political consistency all the while, threw himself into the attitude of

A MARTYR AND A REBEL

At once. With the Jesuitry of an old French cardinal he worked in the senate at Washington to keep together the fabric of his importance, caressed rebel generals and lick-spittle senators, made them feel the slave worship they had exercised themselves in lower levels, and for a time he succeeded; but there was an ever-recurring wave of republican indignation and at last it nominated Garfield over Mr. Conkling's former patron, Grant, and Garfield had every reason to dislike this man, who had gone into his district and made a speech in favor of the vice-presidential candidate, Arthur, and had never mentioned the presidential candidate's name. Will it be believed by succeeding generations that such was the measure of toleration and amenity after the extinction of slavery!

Such was not the measure, but a few men, of whom this was the chief, undertook to concentrate the slave power of the North, and they studied the meanor qualities of the American people, studied the timidity of rulers under the elective system, and went on with that insolence until Mr. Conkling said to the president of the United States that if he wanted to send a few consuls abroad to put their names in to be confirmed by the senate, and he would go into the cloak room and hold his nose. This has been repeatedly published and never has been denied by Mr. Conkling, and is the source of a great deal of his unpopularity with the commoner set of men. Why, then, should not Gen. Garfield, in imitation of this grand and oppressive manner, go and find a secretary of state who had once before had the courage to

CALL MR. CONKLING A TURKEY-COCK?

That was what Garfield did, and the turkey-cock, seeing the first sign of a man confronting him, went back to New York and began the practice of law. He was profoundly happy in New York practicing law. It brought him money, paid off all his obligations, made him a solvent quantity, and he had the self-esteem reserved to find his name in the newspapers every day, and to find the democratic papers relying upon him for sufficient acridity and revenge to injure his old political associates. The man was diseased all the time, but with his disease was mixed some grim attractive elements which greatly tickled folks of subordinate minds. He had a fondness for men with almost violent records, which he may have derived from his experience as district attorney, where he had to prosecute criminals.

ASHLAND NOTES.

ASHLAND, April 21.

Ashland lodge No. 66, A. O. U. W., will give their first sociable on Friday evening, May 4.

The hotel committee are waiting for the elevation plan before advertising for bids. The Portland plan has been chosen. It will be a three-story brick building.

The Congregational church of this place will build a church this summer on the corner of Main street and Fourth avenue. Their pastor is the Rev. J. M. Webster of Plymont, Wisconsin.

We are having a very dry spring and some very warm weather. The thermometer has reached 85 in the shade. Grass is suffering for water, but all fruits are nearly a month further advanced than they were this time last year.

Ashland lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F., will celebrate the sixty-ninth anniversary of the order on the 26th. All the neighboring lodges are invited. J. R. N. Bell of Roseburg, is the orator of the day. A large turnout is expected.

The avenue leading from the south school house to the Tolman springs, will soon be opened. It is 100 feet wide and as straight as an arrow. The fencing along the avenue will be the woven picket fence. The avenue is over three miles long.

The excavation for the large brick store of Mrs. Houck, on the corner of Main street, is about completed, and they will commence laying the foundation in a day or two also for the business house of Mrs. Crocker, on Main and Granite streets.

We are having a great many strangers here looking for homes. They mostly want fruit farms, but choice land close to town is getting scarce and consequently high prices are asked. Strangers think we are asking unreasonable prices for the land, but if they would think they would see there is money in these lands yet. Four years ago there was no railroad to Ashland. Now we have a railroad north and south. Last year was the first year orchards were tested to see what they could do without irrigation and it was found that by thorough cultivation without irrigation, they could raise the finest kind of fruit, and now orchards are being set out in all directions that cannot be irrigated. Last year Mr. Colton had a small orchard, the trees only three years out, that paid him $250 to the acre. Mr. H. B. Carter did equally as well, and E. K. Anderson had one apple tree that paid him over $10, and this year we look for better results.

Art dealer (descanting on the virtues of the picture)—"You will observe, sir, that the drawing is free, that—" Agriculturist—"Well, if the drawin' is free, au' you don't tax me too much fer the frame, b'gosh, I'll take it."—*Epoch.*

Drowsy feelings foretell sickness. Prevent both by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. 50 cts.
HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

LIQUOR IN MAINE.

Revolt Against the Long-Standing Ironclad Prohibitory Law.

Open Violation in the Towns and Cities—Farmers Dissatisfied Because the Law Bears Hard on Them.

Some two weeks ago the New York *World* published an extended and elaborate article from Maine on the working of the prohibitory law in that state. A condensed statement of the contents of the article was telegraphed and appeared in our columns. It was shown that liquor selling was carried on openly throughout the state, the hotels were all running bars, and the restaurants and billiard saloons all had wine closets attached. Arrests for drunkenness in the city of Portland for six months ending January 1, 1888, were 922—a far greater number than in Portland, Oregon, a city of equal size. The farmers are now up in arms against the prohibitory law, because it declares sweet cider an intoxicating liquor, and the belief is gaining ground that prohibition may soon be succeeded by high license.

The *World* correspondent, in a journey through the rural districts and interior farming towns, found the granger element roundly cursing the law makers who have declared sweet cider to be an intoxicating liquor. It has cut off a very hand-some source of income to them and has made the possession of a gallon or two of cider, which they have been in the habit of drinking on the long winter evenings, a dangerous thing to have about the house.

This stringent enactment greatly pleased the prohibitionists. But when the apples were ripe last fall and the cider began to flow there was trouble. The farming districts of Maine depend on two staple crops in most sections, and from their potatoes and apples come the revenues of the farms. The wet season last year rotted the potatoes and the crop was a failure. The only thing to be depended on then were the orchards. But the apples had hardly become ripe and the cider mills set at work when consternation seized the farmers and operations were suspended by order of the liquor constables. Scores of good, staunch old prohibitionists were rudely dragged away from their farms. Most of these men have been strongly identified with the Maine law from its birth and have year after year voted the temperance ticket and supported the constitutional amendment. While they have never drunk a drop of liquor or permitted any in their homes, they have always kept a barrel of home-made cider on tap in the cellar to drink while they ate apples and popped corn to pass the long winter evenings.

But the provisions of the new law made every farmer liable who gave to his neighbor a glass of sweet cider or sold a gallon of vinegar, and placed him on the same footing in the eye of the law as a regular liquor dealer. The penalties are the same, and the law knows no difference between a gallon of whisky or brandy and a gallon of sweet cider fresh from the cider-press. By a most surprising legal machination a farmer who is detected in selling one glass of sweet cider is liable for no less than five distinct offenses. In other words, the same set of facts is used over and over again to convict on five different charges, with a possible combined punishment of five months' imprisonment in the county jail and an accumulated fine of $1350.

This is the way the law is framed, and the whole machinery is set in motion by the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of a person for the sale of a single glass of cider, beer or alcoholic liquor. The party is arrested and brought before a trial justice or police court judge and fined $50 and imprisonment for thirty days. But the evidence produced at the trial of the prisoner which showed a single sale is sufficient to warrant a search and seizure of the premises, and the glass, pitcher, keg or barrel containing the cider imposes another fine of $100. At this point the police court has finished its labors, the man has paid his fine and gone his way in terror and is at home, when he is once more arrested and an entirely different form of proceedings begun against him on the same old set of facts for which he has already been punished.

SWEET CIDER A DANGEROUS BEVERAGE.

While the cider seller is in jail, the liquor sheriff is still active and has taken the case to the grand jury. The evidence of the liquor found on the premises and the proof of the single sale is sufficient to warrant the assumption of a plurality of sales, and the grand jury is ordered to indict the man by inference as a common seller, with a penalty of sixty days in jail and a fine of $100. By the same evidence and the same set of facts the law declares that the same house, building, boat or shop in which the cider was found is a tippling-shop, because it has been inferred that the single sale and the presence of sweet cider means a common seller and a plurality of sales. For keeping a tippling-shop the fine was $100 and the punishment sixty days in jail. But this is not all. The same evidence and same set of facts that led up to the tippling-shop is sufficient to show that the liquor found on the search and seizure process makes the building a liquor nuisance, and the penalty is a fine not exceeding $1000.

So by this ingenious law the evidence that convicts a man of the sale of one glass of liquor is produced again and again, and by assumption and inference five separate breaches of law are proved. With the combination of offenses the penalties accumulate and the law virtually punishes the sale of a single glass of cider or liquor with five months in jail and $1350 fine. To make sure of the full enforcement of the law every constable, sheriff, deputy sheriff and police officer is specially and particularly ordered to prosecute all liquor-sellers. But in addition to this the governor of the state is instructed to appoint unlimited numbers of special liquor constables, who are paid to do nothing but see that the liquor law is enforced.

When the farmers awoke to a realization of the true scope of the new law and the provisions made to put it in force, there arose a howl of indignation that has not yet subsided. The farmers, many of them old temperance men, saw their apples rotting under the trees and did not dare to touch them. They declared that they had been robbed of their chief industry, and the only thing left for the state to do is to cut down all the apple trees and pay for them. They have taken the matter into the town and state granges, where it has been discussed irrespective of party or politics. With one accord they have agreed to knife any representative to the next legislature who is not pledged to repeal the cider clause in the new law.

FARMERS AND RUM-SELLERS COMBINING.

At this point the old rum-dealers and anti-temperance men have made their appearance as sympathizers. They have openly welcomed the friends of temperance who now favor the repeal of the cider law, but say that united action is the only hope for redress. If the farmers and grangers desire the repeal they will unite with the rum element and help them. But when the cider clause is withdrawn from the statute book the whole prohibitory law must be wiped out. If the farmers will take hold and erase the entire liquor law the rum-sellers will put their shoulders to the wheel. But if the farmers are not willing to go so far, and demand only the repeal of the cider clause, then the anti-prohibition element will oppose the repeal and see to it that the cider law remains in full force. The liquor men demand a clean sweep or nothing.

The weakness of the prohibitionists in the districts where they have had their greatest strength, and the unexpected development of the Personal Liberty Club, together with the combined efforts of those personally interested in the liquor traffic, give good grounds for the belief that within three years prohibition will be replaced in Maine by a high-license law.

Bill Nye and Burglars.

Let the burglar rustle for his wages the way I do and the way other workingmen do. I know that burglars claim they are poorly paid because their work keeps them up nights so much, but newspaper men have to work nights also, and unless they can rob a prosperous burglar once in a while they have a hard row to hoe.

And what have the burglars ever done for me that I should now be called upon to advance their interests.

When they had me without place to go, have they not always felt free to come to my house? And how have they rewarded my hospitality? When they went through my house last year and found a condition of things which would have moved the stoniest heart, what did they do? They stole a valuable autograph album which had been sent to me to write in and I had to pay for. They took a valuable umbrella which I had borrowed a few years ago, and which I intended to return to the owner after awhile. They ate some cold rice and sorghum which had been set aside for the use of other guests, and then they left the gate open so that the cows got in and ate up my lima beans.

I am willing to do what I can for the promotion of science and the painless pulling of burglars, but that is as far as I would go. Moreover, I hope that our correspondence will not continue any longer. Burglars who pleased and entertained me when I was in politics have long since ceased to do so. The truth of the matter is that while all other professions have made rapid progress, politics and burglary are just where they were a hundred years ago.

One reason why burglary has not made more rapid strides I believe to be because burglars do not advertise. They rely solely upon their insight and keen penetration. The result is that burglars and burglary have fallen off. I do not believe in giving to help a profession so abundantly able to help itself.

PRESS PITH.

A Buffalo young lady the other day described Joan of Arc as one of Noah's seven daughters. This may be called mixed history.—*New York World.*

The mayor of Olean, N. Y., has eloped with the daughter of a wealthy citizen. Thus was the old saw again illustrated that "money makes the Mayor go."—*New York Graphic.*

"Give us this day our daily bread,"
He prayed at early morn,
And then he went out on the exchange.
To raise the price of corn.
—*Boston Courier.*

Judge (to prisoner)—It seems to me that I have seen your face before, Prisoner—I shouldn't be surprised, judge, I used to tend bar down at the Bald Eagle.—*Texas Siftings*

De fluctuation of de mem'ry am 'stonishin'. Ef yo' owe a dollah, anoddah man mus' put yo' in min' ob hit, wh'eas of a dollah an' comin' toe yo', yo' min' nebbah needs joggin'.—*Judge*

"I wish I knew what to preach about next Sunday," said Rev. Mr. Smoothtext. "Preach against the evils of riches," suggested the elder; "there isn't a man in our church worth over $3000."—*Burdette.*

"Mo'nin', Mistah Grubbleson; any'thing how col' 'twas las' night?" "Bout 'nineh on' a haf b'low freezin'—at leas' de ice froze a'l tick on a tub o' wutah I lef' stan'in' out all night."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Citizen—My wife and I have both got a cold, doctor. What ought we to take? Physician—Flaxseed lemonade I generally recommend. Citizen—Thanks; how much will it be? Physician—Four dollars, please; two dollars apiece.—*New York Sun.*

Jeweler (to young man exchanging ring for cuff buttons)—"Didn't the young lady like the ring, sir?" Young man (mournfully)—"She didn't have a chance. It struck me that a $10 ring was too expensive for a mere sister-to-you sort of girl."—*Epoch.*

Minister (to sick official)—You are aware, dear brother, that you are about to die? Sick official—Yes, I am aware of it. Minister—And do you feel that you can go with resignation? Sick official—Yes, but I'm going without resignation. We die, you know, but we never resign.—*Washington Critic.*

Old friend—"Is it possible you have remained unmarried all these years, Bella?" Miss Bella—"Yes; but I have been contemplating that picture of Ruth and Boaz, and have not yet given up all hope." Old friend—"Ah, but it will be difficult to get such a Boaz Ruth had."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Convalescent (to physician)—I see your bill, doctor, calls for $10. How much do you charge a visit? Physician—Two dollars. Convalescent—But you only called three times. Physician—Five times, my friend, three times for treatment and twice for my money. Convalescent—I guess I had better hurry and pay up.—*The Epoch.*

"Willie," said the good pastor, who was taking dinner with the family, "I suppose you will be a literary man, like your father, when you grow up?" "Nope," said the little boy addressed, as he looked upon the somewhat meagre array of delicacies on the table with lofty scorn, "literary nothin'! I'm goin' to be a ten-thousand-dollar cook."—*Chicago Tribune.*

"That sermon was the finest effort I ever heard," said a man on his way home from church. "I wouldn't have missed it for $20!" "I'm glad you enjoyed it, John," said his wife. "Yes, I enjoyed it, but there was one thing that annoyed me." "What was that, John?" "I had no change in my pocket less than half a dollar for the contribution box."—*New York Sun.*

A preacher began his address to a Sunday school thus. "Now, children, I am going to take a text out of the bible. I always find when I preach that the text is the better part of my sermon. Isn't that so, my dear children?" And the children all shouted: "Yes, sir; that's so!" And those who enjoyed the joke most had heard the preacher oftenest.—*Religious Herald.*

SHEEP AND WOOL.

SALEM, Or., April 24, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

You deserve the thanks of your interested readers for publishing the article in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN of April 20 headed "Tariff Matters." I know the information therein relative to the effects of the change in the tariff made in 1883 is much desired, from being frequently asked by correspondents questions similar to those you answer, and was on the eve of making an appeal to THE OREGONIAN for the prices at which wool sold in Portland for the periods of five years prior to 1883, and since, giving the average for each period. By a very little added computation from the figures you give, it will be seen that the increased importation of foreign wool increased the accumulating surplus in the national treasury by an aggregate of $13,668,918 above the preceding five years, and an examination of the effect of the increase of imported woolens from the same cause proves the income into the treasury during four years succeeding the change to be an aggregate of $21,671,752 above the sum collected in the four years preceding; and this notwithstanding there has been such a continuous increase of frauds perpetrated by importers by false valuations and a misuse of the words "tops" and "waste," the advantages of which have been lately so easily surrendered to the importers of the purest and best foreign wools at the lowest duties as to cause the belief that the appointees of the present administration are doing all they can to construe the laws into accord with the president's theories.

Taking the tables published recently by the bureau of statistics, on sheep, wool and manufactures, and the more recent table by the department of agriculture as to sheep during the past three years, we find the flocks of the nation have decreased from 50,626,620 in 1884 to 43,544,755 in 1888—a decrease of 7,081 871 in four years. A computation of the rate of increase shown by the tables for the four years preceding 1884 would have given us at this date above 61,000,000 of sheep, making a difference of the number of sheep shorn this year of 17,455,245, and counting five pounds per fleece wool, would have given 87,276,225 pounds to market by our own citizenship this year above what we shall have. At the same rate of increase this nation would have been in the next decade as independent of foreign countries for wool as it is for cotton. J. MINTO.

CORVALLIS NOTES.

CORVALLIS, April 24.

Contractor Mann, who has the contract for the stone and brickwork on the new court-house, is pushing the work along as fast as possible.

The first excursion of the season here, given by the O. P. R. R. last Saturday evening on the steamer Wm. M. Hoag, proved a grand success.

The carpenters on the new State Agricultural College building are putting the finishing work on the outside and the plasterers are busy on the inside.

C. R. Meeker, superintendent of the Oregon Pacific railroad, having resigned, Assistant Manager Bowers now fills the vacancy in connection with his other duties.

K. J. Stewart, whose true name is now believed to be Joseph Knight, who attempted to commit suicide in this place on the 15th inst., died yesterday morning, and from the best information to be had the cause of his death was not from the wounds inflicted by his rash act, but from the use of opium and strong liquors, to which habit he had been addicted for a year or more.

Remove boils, pimples, and skin eruptions, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

MR. COCKNEY PHELPS.

Report by a Newspaper Man Who Crossed the Ocean With Him.

New York Evening Sun

The Spotlet editor of the *Evening Sun*, to whom is intrusted every commission that involves peril, was sent across the ocean to return home with Hon. E. John Phelps, who is now revisiting his native home after having ministered to the wants of the Court of St. James for three years.

After an unusually rough passage over, during which the reporter was several times sorely tempted to throw up the commission, London was reached, and a three weeks' search with a microscope divulged the whereabouts of the United States legation. The minister was found up to his ears in business. The duties which devolve upon our representatives at St. James' Court, involving the answering of dinner invitations, the eating of dinners, the presentation of western ladies and eastern dudes to her majesty, the attendance to such American affairs as arise from a debut by Mrs. James Brown Potter or Buffalo Bill—all these serve to make the day of an envoy extraordinary an extremely busy one. Indeed, if the envoy were anything but extraordinary, we doubt if he could get through with the innumerable matters he is compelled by etiquette and Yankees to attend to.

"Mr. E. John Phelps?" asked the reporter, presenting his card to the minister, who rose to greet his visitor.

"I yawney!" replied E. John, adjusting his monicle

"Or Vermont?" said the reporter, hoping to suggest to the envoy that his native state, though forgotten, was not gone.

"Wal, I guess," was the response, as E. John became Edward J. once more, and the "status quo ante, as they say in Bulgaria, was restored.

The prince of Wales entered the office at this moment, and, with a rudeness that was regal in its magnificence, interrupted the conversation by asking Mr. Phelps what the good word was. The latter, with proper dignity, waved the prince to one side and wound up an automatic eagle that stood on his desk, and which, when the Waterbury spring in its interior was properly intensified, screamed in no uncertain tones at the heir apparent.

The next evening E. John Phelps and the editor of Spotlets set sail by the Aller.

For three days the vessel pitched and tossed on the ocean's broad bosom, and Mr. Phelps, who is more extraordinary as a plenipotentiary than as a sailor, divided his time between wishing that he were dead and asking the captain to tie an anchor around his waist, so that he could go down and take the cable road home. The editor of Spotlets gave most of his spare moments to the writing of an account of the battle of Carthage for the *Century* magazine, and eating Welsh rarebits, which luscious edible was the only morsel he could manage to keep without going to the expense of having his meals riveted down, the motion was so great.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET. Apply 136 North Twelfth street. 24a2

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping at 35 South Third street 24a3

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK, FIRST and Market streets, to respectable parties without children, unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE AND single, one block from postoffice; bath. 111 Morrison street, N. W. cor. Seventh. 9a1m

TWO ELEGANT SUITS OF THREE ROOMS each, front room with bay window, and suitable for housekeeping. 372 First street. 5a1f

FOR RENT—GOOD ROOM IN BRICK BUILDING, at Front and Washington street. B. KILLIN, owner, Room 14, Stroworidge building, First and Alder streets. 5a1f

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—A BUILDING ON FRONT ST. IN Roseburg; a good location for a small business. There are four rooms answered suitable for housekeeping. Rent very moderate, and is a fine opening for a new-comer. Addres STELLA SMITH, Box 949 Roseburg, Oregon.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE cottages in good neighborhoods. Portland Trust Company of Oregon, 89 Third st. 28a1f

FOR RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS corner Elm and Holladay st avenue, opposite Holladay Hotel, Holladay addition. 21a3

FOR RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, WITH 7 ROOMS, on Meade street, $15 per month. Call at 175 South First street, Portland. 24a1f

A GOOD HOUSE FOR RENT AND FURNITURE for sale. Appls at 191 Seventh street 7a1f

FOR RENT—A MODERN TWO-STORY EIGHT-roomed house, at 450 Fifth street. 6a1f

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

FOR RENT—A FRONT FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board if desired. Northeast corner Fourth and Oak streets. 6a1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR CHOICE FRENCH CHOCOLATE CREAM Candies, made fresh every day, go to Marston's, successor to Simon, cor. Washington and 7th sts. 19a6

NOTICE—IN REPLY TO THE NUMEROUS notices published in the daily papers, I desire to state that I severed my connection with the house of Parke & Lacy of my own free will and took a position as traveling salesman with the house of Hoyt & Bro. Co., dealers in wood working and sawmill machinery, No. 6 North Front st., Portland, Oregon. 21a5 ADDISON POTTER.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with first-class board, $20 a month, at 63 Fourth street, corner Pine. 18a12

RUPTURE CURED BY THE SNEDIKER TREATment or money refunded. Dr W. H. Luther, Dr. N. G. Boatman in charge. N. W. cor. 2d and Morrison.

FLY SCREENS—THE ONLY PERFECT, BEST and cheapest. GORDON, Carpenter, 198 Third st., near Taylor. 14a1m

HAVE YOUR ROOFS REPAIRED AND INsured by the Portland Roof Insurance Company, 285 Second st. 30mtf

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 21m J. F. MOORE, Route Agent.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 65.

MADAM ROSSELDEN: SCOTCH SEERESS—Past, present and future revealed; information given on business, love, marriage, etc. Ladies, $1; gents, $2. Office rooms from 1 to 9 P. M. Commercial House, cor. First and Jefferson. 12a1m

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rope, Bagging, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock. Old Iron and Metal of all kinds, 45 and 47 E st, Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

ANNUAL MEETING COLUMBIA FIRE AND Marine Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company, at 46 Washington street, Portland, Or., on Wednesday, May 9, 1888, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seventy-five Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business that may regularly come before said meeting.

FRANK LOEKUM, President.
Portland, Or., April 17, 1888. 18a1d

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah county, made on the 10th day of April, 1888, in the matter of the estate of Fritz Spurgarth, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, at the east door of the Court House of Multnomah county, Oregon, on the 14th day of May, 1888, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., to the highest bidder for cash, all of the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of section 6, T. 1 N., R. 1 west of the Willamette meridian, being 40 acres, situate in Multnomah County, State of Oregon. EDWARD KELLY, Administrator of the Estate of Fritz Spurgarth, deceased. 8a1w4

EXECUTOR'S SALE—BY VIRTUE OF AN ORder of sale duly made and entered in the County Court of Multnomah county, state of Oregon, on the 14th day of March, 1888, directing us as executor and executrix of the estate of J. J. Burton, deceased, to sell the real estate hereinafter described, we will on Saturday, the 2d day of June, 1888 at 11 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the door of the court house in the city of Portland, Multnomah county, state of Oregon, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder therefor in cash, the following described parcels of real estate, to-wit: Lot numbered two (2), in block No. twenty-four (24) in Couch's addition to the city of Portland, and situated on N. E. cor. of North Third (3) and F streets, in said city, in said Multnomah county, state of Oregon, and known as the Burton House.

Dated this the 20th day of March, 1888.
DWIGHT G. HOGERS, Executor.
MARGARET W. BURTON, Executrix, of estate of J. J. Burton, deceased.
Caples & Mulkey, attorneys for estate, Nos. 21 and 22 Mulkey building. 21m4w5

NOTICE OF RECEIVER'S SALE—NOTICE IS hereby given that pursuant to a decree of the circuit court of the United States for the district of Oregon, entered April 21, 1888, in a cause therein pending wherein Alexander Bullack et. al. are plaintiffs and Joseph Holladay, executor, submitted for Hon. Joseph Holladay, deceased, et al., are defendants, the undersigned, receiver therein, will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, in Portland, Multnomah county, Oregon, at the door of the county house of said county, at 10 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, May 31, 1888, ten thousand, being all the shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Real Estate Company. The stock will be offered for sale in lots of five shares of stock each, and will be sold to the highest bidders respectively, upon this understanding and condition, to-wit: That after the stock has been bid off in lots as aforesaid the stock will be offered for sale in one lot of ten thousand shares, and will be sold to the highest bidder therefor, in case his bid for the stock as a whole exceeds the aggregate amount of the bids for the stock when offered in lots as aforesaid, but the stock will be declared sold to the respective bidders for the several lots of stock.

Dated Portland, Oregon, April 24, 1888.
G. G GAMMANS, Receiver.

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 112 Eighteenth, cor. G st. 24a3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR DISHWASHING AT St. Lawrence hotel, cor. Second and E sts. 24a3

GIRL WANTED TO DO LIGHT HOUSEWORK; no washing. Apply at 123 Front st. 23a4t

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SOLICITOR. Apply at CHOWN & CURTIS, 212 First st. 24a1f

COATMAKERS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MEN only. J. POLIVKA & CO., 28 Washington st (tf

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 153 Harrison st., bet. 7th and East Park.

WANTED—PATTERN MAKERS. INQUIRE AT the Smith & Watson Iron Works, Portland. 10atf

WANTED—AT 189 PACIFIC, BET. YAMHILL and Taylor streets, a competent girl; none but a good cook need apply. 23a1f

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO cooking and general housework. Apply at N. W. cor. Eighteenth and J streets. 22a7

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS WAIST FINISHERS, good wages paid to the right parties. Also a good draper. At the Mikado Dressmaking Parlors, 101½ Morrison street. 22a-tf&5

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—ONE WHO IS good writer and accurate at figures and who can make himself useful at other office work. Address, stating salary expected, Z. B., care Oregonian. 24a3

ANY PERSON, LADY OR GENTLEMAN, OUT of employment can easily make from $5 to $10 per day. For particulars call at Room 9, Council building, N. W. cor. Third and Washington sts. 21a7

WANTED—A MAN OF ENERGY AND PUSH. Apply at 30 Oak street. 7a1f

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

A WOMAN WISHES TO WORK BY THE DAY. Inquire at 106 Washington street 24a3

A MAN AND WIFE WISH A SITUATION ON a farm, logging camp or fishery. Address A. S., care Oregonian. 20a4

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WORK DURing the summer; good salary guaranteed. Address X. Z. Y., care Oregonian 24a3

TWO YOUNG MEN WANT POSITIONS AS clerks in a store: grocery or dry goods preferred. Address A. E. M., Box 227, Corvallis, Or. 22a4

STENOGRAPHER (MALE) SEEKS SITUATION; Oregon or Washington Territory preferred; takes 100 words per minute, and runs typewriter at 25 words per minute; references exchanged. Address Box 1207, Portland, Or. 21a7

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING. ALL kinds of repairing neatly done at reasonable prices. JOHN MARX & SOMMER CO., Fifth st, between E and L, East Portland. 28m1m

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY WISHES BOARD IN THE COUNTRY. Address, with particulars, F. H., Drawer

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The suggestion of an intimate friend of Mr. Blaine, at Washington, that it is a very unwise thing to continue the use of Blaine's name as a possible candidate for the presidency, is sound and wise. This friend points out a fact that should be obvious to all, namely, that if Mr. Blaine should in any sense become a candidate now, he would justly make himself liable to the charge of inconsistency, of insincerity and of double-dealing. This view of the matter was presented by THE OREGONIAN shortly after Blaine's letter of withdrawal was published. To those who declared that Blaine would still be the candidate, because he could not refuse to yield to the demand for his nomination, THE OREGONIAN answered that he could by no means afford to be placed in this position, since his letter of withdrawal would then appear to have been a demagogical bid for the honor ostensibly declined.

Harrison, of Indiana, is coming forward as a candidate, and with some show of strength. It is stated that he has the Indiana delegation, and probably this is true. But there is another Indiana man who would have more strength in the country at large. Gresham has not been identified with any of the offensive forms of politics; he has a fine record as a soldier, as a cabinet officer and as a judge; his entire career is above and beyond criticism. Harrison's career has been honorable, but he has been known as a "party boss," and would be opposed by those who make a specialty of civil service reform. His record in the senate on the Chinese question would also be used with effect against him in the Pacific states. This last cannot be dismissed as a matter of no importance by those who remember what effect the forged Morey letter had in these states when Garfield was a candidate.

No man in the United States is better equipped for the presidency than Senator John Sherman of Ohio. He has excellent abilities, has experience in business, politics, finance and public life second to that of no man in the country; he has the confidence of business people in an unusual degree, and would give the country a worthy and excellent administration. And yet Sherman has the drawback of having been before the country more than thirty years, and of having lost in consequence something of that quality known in our politics as "availability." It will be asserted by many that his career identifies him with the past rather than the present, and that the habit of his mind is to look backward rather than forward.

Hawley of Connecticut would be in many respects an excellent candidate. Of good repute as a soldier, he has since made a record for usefulness as a senator. Of the duties and responsibilities of public life he has always shown a high and worthy conception. There is not much talk of pushing him as a candidate, and yet his nomination may be regarded as a thing by no means improbable.

Republicans of Iowa are presenting the name of Allison, and exerting themselves to secure support for him in other states. Mr. Allison is an average man of good character, but of no particular significance. The name of the republican candidate for the presidency ought to stand for more than Mr. Allison's name would represent.

It appears to us that the best man of all for the present occasion is Gresham of Indiana. Delegates to the national convention should not pass over his name because Indiana may be voting for another man.

FACTS FOR THE TIMES.

A Catholic priest of Alameda, Cal., is reported as having taken the field for prohibition. He is an exception to his cloth. Bishop Ireland of Minnesota, who preaches total abstinence and follows it in practice, is an eloquent advocate of high license. So is Father Fransioli, the famous founder and manager of the great St. Peter's hospital of Brooklyn—a hospital that has treated 22,000 patients, irrespective of creed and nationality, since 1866, giving preference to the non-paying patients. Father Fransioli has also founded a dispensary that has supplied 48,000 poor persons since 1870 with medical advice, prescriptions, food and clothing free of charge; he conducts a free academy and a free kindergarten for the poor. For thirty years he has labored night and day for the poor, and yet this great practical philanthropist is not a prohibitionist, because he is moral philosopher, not a fanatic or a demagogue.

General George A. Ginty, a prominent candidate for governor of Wisconsin, wants the republicans to adopt a high license plank in their platform. The high license law of Pennsylvania is working radical reform in Pittsburg. Out of 1500 applications only 248 have been granted. This is less than one-sixth of the applications issued, and not one-sixth of the number now in operation. The reduction in the number of licenses is certain to increase faster their individual value, and this will be urged as a reason for increasing the license fee by the next legislature. If a license is worth $500 a year, with 2000 or 4000 saloons open in Philadelphia it will be worth twice that with half the number open. This Pennsylvania high license act does not attempt to cut down the number of wholesale dealers in the same proportion as it does the saloons. The act does not require the judges to decide whether the wholesale applicants seeking a license is necessary for the accommodation of the public, or contemplate any restrictions whatever upon the wholesale trade. It is only the duty and care of the court to prevent wholesale licenses being made to cover a retail trade, or vice versa, and it is in their discretion to withhold licenses from men whose past conduct has shown them to be untrustworthy. The act does not make it incumbent on the license court to limit the number of wholesale liquor licenses further than to see that they go only to responsible, law-abiding persons.

The roll of drunkards in Portland, Maine, under a prohibitory law so vigorous that a farmer who hands a cup of cider from his press to a visitor is subject to arrest, is larger than the list of arrests in our city under a very moderate license law.

SOME PLAIN WORDS.

The *East Oregonian* seems to suppose that the ticket nominated by the republicans in Multnomah county is running in Umatilla county. This appears to be the reason why the *E. O.* devotes so large part of its energies to opposing this ticket. That paper also is troubled because THE OREGONIAN is not exerting itself to defeat this ticket, so as to give the democratic party the legislature and enable it to elect a democratic senator. Now in fact, while a considerable part of the Multnomah ticket is by no means what THE OREGONIAN, would have chosen, could it have had anything to say about it, nevertheless, since it does not want to pull democratic chestnuts out of the fire and help that party to the control of the United States senate and the Cleveland administration to a triumph in the state, it cannot gratify such extreme democratic partisans as the *E. O.*, by advocating the surrender of Multnomah county, the state, the United States senator and senate, the representative in congress, and the electoral vote of Oregon to the partisan objects which these brethren are so anxious to promote. On this ticket there are men for whom THE OREGONIAN professes no liking; but for the political purposes of this year it likes them better than democrats.

The democratic party is making the contest this year strictly on party lines, and for definite party objects. These objects relate wholly to national politics. They are of national character. There is an avowed and undisguised purpose of securing, if possible, an "indorsement" of the federal administration by the vote of Oregon. The effort of the democratic managers is to get, at the June election, the representative in the congress and the legislature, and then to put forth on this achievement the claim that the electoral vote of the state will go to Cleveland in November. There is no reason, therefore, why any one who does not wish the democratic party to have complete ascendency in the state and nation should help that party at this time. It is not a personal contest at all. "Jo. Simon," as an individual, is a figure of the smallest possible consequence in it.

THE FOOLS' PARADISE.

The Cherokees have no taxes to pay; there is no public debt, but a public revenue; there are no paupers; the law furnishes the Indian with a home, a little work gives him food and clothing; his schooling he receives for nothing; his land is at his disposal forever, and consequently knowing no ambitions, no progress, he is usually dirty and often ignorant. The Cherokee constitution secures the nationalization of land, holding that land is as air and water, the property of all, and cannot be given away to the few. The improvements descend to the heirs of the citizen, or may be sold by him, but the land can never be his, though the right of occupancy may be devised and may be sold.

Here is the national ownership of land under the most favorable conditions. The climate is excellent; there is a good system of police laws and government, and a good degree of material civilization. The land is held by the nation from the first, and there is more than enough. The national revenue does away with all necessity of taxing the land. Here is the Henry George communist's paradise. Land is held perpetually for the citizen, as much as he desires, and every public want or expense is paid by the income from the nation's bonds, leases of mines and lands, etc. What is the result? Half the nation is content simply to eat and drink; a great unprogressive class, failing to fulfil any of the conditions or attainments of a true civilization. Land, law, paternal support have only succeeded in furnishing the average Cherokee with ample and secure opportunity to eat, drink, sleep and be merry—a life not worth living since it stops with the effortless existence of a man with the gypsy habits and soul of a natural born tramp. The Indian nation is a failure as a civilization, as an able observer puts it, "not because its people are Indians, but because of their communism."

Any community of whites would present similar results if the George theory of nationalization of land should ever become realized in the general practice and government of the world. The same results are revealed in the history of the communistic experiments that have obtained a considerable degree of industrial success in America. The Harmonite community in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania owns thousands of acres of the best farming lands in the West, and is worth millions. It has been in existence since 1805, when it moved 1000 strong from Germany; but to-day it numbers only 350 persons. It is immensely wealthy; it is industrially prosperous, but it is after all nothing but a Cherokee civilization in its absence of ambition, aspiration and progress; it is comfortable, mechanically moral, and prosperous so far as the absence of pauperism makes prosperity and yet it is utterly effortless and without influence, because of its communism, which eliminates all stimulus to individual effort from its scheme of civilization. It governs men and women exactly as an enlightened farmer governs a stock farm, and when men and women are governed like cattle they will limit themselves by the aspirations of cattle. They are satisfied when well-governed, well-housed, well-fed and physically well-treated; they eat, sleep, work enough to eat and to sleep and in the interval listlessly chew their cud as do the cows and the average Cherokee. The Amana colony in Iowa is another socialistic experiment of German origin. It is 1800 strong, owns 26,000 acres of land, accumulated since 1855, having for thirteen years previous to that time occupied a tract of land near Buffalo, New York. The original band came from Germany 1842. Each family on admission contributed its all to the common treasury, some surrendering as much as $60,000. The community consists of seven villages connected by good roads and lately telephones have been introduced. The community is bound together by a religious faith resembling somewhat that of the Quakers, yet based on alleged direct revelations from heaven transmitted through a ruling leader. Each village is an industrial unit, its temporal and spiritual affairs being supervised by a band of elders, a board of trustees directing the affairs of the community as a whole. The community operates two large woolen mills and a cotton print factory.

Like the Oneida communists that once flourished in New York the Amana colony by simple and economical living makes money. The members take their meals in common; little money circulates, each member being allotted a certain credit at the "village store," where most of the necessaries of life are kept in stock. In industrial prosperity and animal comfort and content this kind of paternal government is a success, but it is the non-progressive, unfruitful, uninfluential kind of civilization that is after all nothing but the well managed human cattle ranch over again. It successfully seeks to eliminate individual effort, struggle and conquest from this life, and the very results of its success only serve to prove its absurdity as a substitute for a true progressive civilization which lives and moves forward because of its complete freedom for individual effort and attainment as opposed to all forms of paternalism in government.

This sort of state socialism and communism is doomed to early dissolution and death, for it is, like prohibition, modern spiritism, etc., nothing but a creed outworn; nothing but the re-hee-hing of the musty straw of the past. The most successful system of state socialism the world has ever known was practiced for several centuries under the Inca empire of ancient Peru. The land was owned exclusively by the government, and was allotted to the people according to their needs—a new allotment being made when necessary each recurring year. The government decided what crops should be planted, how much work each citizen should perform, and provided each person with the raw material out of which their clothing was made. When the young were old enough to marry the government gave them a house, and in case of sickness or old age, issued soup tickets, etc. No man did more work than he could easily perform; no man did more than his share. There was neither riches nor poverty; there was no money; gold and silver were used merely for ornament. Under this government Peru lived for several centuries, happily no doubt, if animal comfort, calm and content are the sole constituents of a vital civilization, but practically this perfect paternalism reduced the people to such a state of absolute dependence upon the central government that they were as childishly helpless and defenseless as a community of slaves. There was no individual liberty of thought and action; no freedom to travel, to change their vocation, to alter their style of clothing without a permit from the government. They were assured of clothing, food, fuel and shelter from the cradle to the grave; but in return they surrendered the exercise of that individual freedom of thought, effort and action, without which no American would think life worth living. What was the result? The moment a stronger civilization struck them this empire of happy human cattle was dispersed and destroyed as quickly as a hunting party of Sioux Indians stampede a herd of buffalo. Paternalism would eliminate poverty by lumping together the weak and the strong, the wise and the foolish, the energetic and the indolent, by taxing the whole for the absolute support of the whole; and result, is a state as stagnant and non-progressive for lack of stimulus as a slavocracy. The modern idea is to escape pauperism by stimulating individual effort to the highest pitch, leaving those who lag and loiter, who choose to spend rather than strive to yawn and sleep rather than to think and toil, to bear the pains and penalties of inaction, indolence and consequent poverty at their own expense. The evolution of nature is as inexorable in the life of society as in that of animals and plants, and all schemes of socialism and communism that attempt to ignore and escape this evolution in the government of society by substituting paternalism for individual freedom of thought, effort and action are sure to create a stagnant, non-progressive, unfruitful devitalized civilization.

The number of petty government officials in France is estimated at 1,000,000. Add to this the 500,000 men in the army and navy and we have 1,500,000 persons, or one in every twenty of the inhabitants of France, who are stipendiaries of the government. On a per capita comparison, we had in 1880 only about one-fourth as many government dependants as France. The consequence to France is that her current expenses are so great that, while new taxes are from time to time imposed, it is found all but impossible to prevent an annual treasury deficit. In the last fifty years, although the population of France has gained only about 25 per cent., the government expenses have increased about 400 per cent., with no indication of a decline. On the other hand we not only make our official income and outgo equal each other, but have a large surplus. How long would this be the case, however, if we should adopt the postal telegraph and government railway schemes that from time to time are urged upon congress? The postal telegraph alone would add 50,000 persons to our 100,000 federal officeholders.

St. John says the republican party is "dying of the spirit of intolerance and persecution." If this be true it is only dying of what prohibition most perfectly represents. Prohibition is nothing but the survival of the puritanic temperament which enforced tyranny in the name of piety, which objected to bear baiting, as Macaulay says, "not because the Puritans felt sympathy for the bear, but because it amused the spectator." Is the democratic party dying of any disease in the opinion of St. John? If not, what is it living upon? It is living upon the efforts of the prohibitionists to place in power and keep in power a party that steadily refuses to enact a line of liquor legislation, either for high license or prohibition.

Battery "G," First United States artillery, at Fortress Monroe, is to exchange places with Battery "F," now at San Francisco. The Eighth cavalry, now in Texas, is to go to Fort Meade, Dakota. The Fifth infantry is to go from Dakota to Texas. The Sixteenth infantry is to go from Texas to Utah, and the Twenty-fifth infantry will go from Minnesota and Dakota to Montana, while the Twenty fourth infantry has been ordered from Indian territory to New Mexico.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad for all points east. The only dining car route from Portland. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

MEETING NOTICES.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Members are requested to attend. Visitors made welcome. H. S. ALLEN, Secty.

I. O. O. F.—The General Committee extends a fraternal invitation to all sojourning Patriarchs and Brothers in good standing to join with us in the celebration of the sixty-ninth anniversary of our Order, on Thursday, April 26, at 1 o'clock P. M.
By order of the General Committee.
T. A. STEPHENS, Chairman.
C. W. LOMLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Ellison Encampment No. 1.—Members are requested and expected to attend special meeting of said Encampment at 1 P. M., April 26th, at Odd Fellows' Temple, to attend the celebration exercises of the 69th anniversary of our order. Visiting Patriarchs are cordially invited to join with us. By order of the C. P. HARRY C. BOYD, Scribe.

I. O. O. F.—Harmony Encampment No. 19.—All Officers and Patriarchs are requested to attend a special session on Thursday, April 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, for the purpose of joining the procession and to participate in the anniversary exercises. Every Patriarch is expected to be present. Sojourning Patriarchs are cordially invited. By order of the Encampment,
C. W. LOMLER, Scribe.

I. O. O. F.—Progress Lodge No. 72.—All officers and members are requested to attend a special meeting on Tuesday, April 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, for the purpose of joining the procession and to participate in the anniversary exercises. Every member is expected to be present. Sojourning Brothers are cordially invited. By order of the Lodge.
C. W. LOMLER, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—Columbia Rebekah Degree Lodge, No. 3.—Members are earnestly requested to meet at Odd Fellows' Temple Thursday, April 26, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, for the purpose of participating in the procession of the anniversary celebration. Sisters will find carriages in waiting to convey them to and from the Tabernacle. By order of the N. G. HARRY C. BOYD, Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Hassalo Lodge, No. 15.—A special meeting will be held at 1 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, April 26, to participate in the procession and 69th anniversary exercises incident to the celebration of our 69th anniversary. Every member is earnestly requested to make some sacrifice to be present. Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited to join with us in celebrating the day. By order of the Lodge. WM. J. SHIPLEY, Sec.

DIED.

In this city, April 23, Lillian, daughter of Henry and Annie Meyer, aged 3 years and 9 months. Funeral from residence, corner Seventh and A sts., this morning at 10 o'clock. Services at grave private.

E. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers. LOWEST PRICES, 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS,

28 to 44 inches deep, in Cream, Tan and Black Silk, with the Allovers to match, from 75c up to $5 per yard.

McALLEN & McDONELL, 165 Third Street.

CALL FOR BIDS

FOR THE FILING AND FRAMING OF THE Government Harbor Mask and Wharf at Cosmopolis, Wash. Ter. There will be from 1000 to 1500 piles. The framing is to be after the plan of the Stetson & Post Mill at Seattle. Separate bids are also wanted for the piling and construction of a wharf 700 feet long by 100 ft wide. All material to be furnished by the Gray's Harbor Mill Company, and the work to be performed under the supervision of George W. Stetson, manager and agent. All piling for the mill will be found driving. Bidders will give the cost per pile for driving and the cost per thousand for framing and construction.

Plans can be seen at the office of the Stetson & Post Mill at Seattle. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. All bids to be forwarded to George W. Stetson, Cosmopolis, W. T., on or before May 1, 1888.

25a6 GEO. W. STETSON, Manager and Agent.

$1900 FOR 1/2 BLOCK IN CENTER OF TOWN 2 blocks from Union Depot car line.
$2100—Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 114, Tenth street, Stephens addition.
$2300—Two lots, Fifteenth and M streets; first-class, neighborhood, cheap.
$1500—56x100, with nice house, water laid on; a big bargain.
Call and see us. We will gladly show you our list of property. We have also 50 lots in Spokane Falls, ranging in price from $125 to $6,000, the last pays 12 per cent. on $60,000. PATTESON BROS., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Cor. Fourth and J sts., East Portland.

25n5

$30,000 for 40 acres on Hawthorne ave.
10,000 for 10 acres on Hawthorne ave.
7,500 for 6 acres on Hawthorne ave.
6,000 for 7½ acres on Hawthorne ave.
4,000 for 5 acres on Hawthorne ave.
One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years' time.
Lots 6 and 7, Block 16, Albina Homestead $425.
Lots 2 and 3, Block 3, Albina Homestead, $460.
Lots 1, 2, 3 and 3, Block 14, Albina Homestead $800.
THE PORTLAND REAL ESTATE CO.,
13a 43 Washington street.

Kathleen Mavourneen, the streets you're adorning. What may I sell you now, this morning? Quick! I want Big Spules Cutter's Tailor's Twist; Five spules now, for I've two bills in me fist.

H. H. HILDEBRAND.

Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 490. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

G. W. HUNT, RAILROAD CONTRACTOR, Wants 200 men to work at Wallula. Apply to KINCAID & CO., 108 First street. 7a1m*

MONEY TO LOAN—THE OREGON Fire and Marine Insurance Co., N. E. corner Second and Stark streets, has money to loan on improved city property. 24a3*

WHAT'S THE USE OF RUNNING THE TOWN Over for a room? THE EMPIRE will tell you all about them free. Over 500 listed. 1t

MAKES YOU BRIGHT AND HAPPY—A Hammam Bath. Ladies' hours, 8 to 12 A. M.

NEW TO-DAY.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Representative in Congress,
BINGER HERMANN.
For Supreme Judge,
W. P. LORD.
For Prosecuting Attorney, Fourth District,
HENRY E. McGINN.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For State Senators:
J. C. CARSON, DONALD MACLEAY,
JOSEPH SIMON, J. S. WAIT.
For Representatives:
R. P. EARHART, D. P. THOMPSON,
WM. M. LADD, W. T. HUME,
W. H. GILBERT, S. R. HARRINGTON,
J. J. FISHER, H. H. NORTHUP,
J. A. STROWBRIDGE.
For County Commissioners:
D. M. DUNNE, BEN T. SMITH.
For Sheriff,
PENUMBRA KELLY.
For County Clerk,
E. C. WIEDEKER.
For Clerk of Circuit Court,
JOHN R. DUFF.
For Recorder,
W. L. DUDLEY.
For Treasurer,
FRANK HACHENEY.
For Assessor,
GEORGE HAROLD.
For School Superintendent,
W. A. WETZELL.
For Coroner,
A. P. DeLIN.
For Surveyor,
T. M. HURLBURT.

North Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace ..... John Phelan
Constable ..... Alex Keegan

South Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace ..... B. B. Tuttle
Constable ..... S. S. Simmons

East Portland Precinct:
Justice of the Peace ..... J. E. Mayo
Constable ..... Frank Buehler

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS from ENGLAND

The undersigned offer for sale, ex "Thurland Castle," from Liverpool, the following:

Liverpool Fine Salt, assorted in large and small bags (12,780 bags).
Liverpool Coarse Salt, assorted in large and small bags (1,680 bags).
Extra Fine Table Salt, in paper packages and small bags.
Gibbs & Co.'s Celebrated Portland Cement, in casks (1,700 casks).
Fire Clay, in bags.
Steel Tin Plates, 14x20, for salmon canners' and fruit packers' use (5,500 boxes).
Casks Sugar of Lead.
Pieces Lump Alum.
Casks Soda Ash.
Kegs Bi Carbonate of Soda.
Casks Bi Carbonate of Soda.
Drums Caustic Soda.
Peter Wright's Anvils, assorted sizes.
Peter Wright's Vices, assorted sizes.
Barrels Glauber Salts.
Casks Venetian Red.
Bath Bricks in boxes.
Fire Bricks (25,000).
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles.
Cross & Blackwell's Lucca Olive Oil.
Morton's Pickles, assorted.
Morton's Lucca Olive Oil, pints and quarts.
Boxes Castile Soap.
Cases Colman's Mustard. 19n7*

CORBITT & MACLEAY.

FOR SALE

Half a Block between Second and Third streets. ..... Price $12,000
Three quarter blocks in East Portland. ..... $600 each
A lot in the very heart of the best residence portion of Couch's addition ..... Price $3000
Six acres on Mt. Tabor, one of the most lovely sites in the world ..... Price $7500
A charming cottage home in Carnthers', with all modern improvements, barn, etc. ..... Price $4500
Several tracts of five to ten acres near Mt. Tabor, ... $140 to $300 per acre
67 acres 12 miles from Portland, accessible by river or rail, well improved ..... Price $2500
1850 acres in Grand Ronde Valley, the richest land on earth, all under fence and in cultivation ..... Price $18,500

J. FRED CLARKE & SONS, 13 Stark St.
25n5*

THREE LECTURES

BY

MRS. ULIA WARD HOWE,

Author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic.

At Lecture Room of the Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh.

FRIDAY, April 27 ..... GREECE REVISITED
MONDAY, April 30 ..... IS POLITE SOCIETY POLITE?
WEDNESDAY, May 2 ..... REMINISCENCES OF LONGFELLOW AND EMERSON

COURSE TICKETS ..... ONE DOLLAR
To be had at Gill's, Wisdom's, Skidmore's, Olds & King's and P. O. Candy Store.
Single Lecture ..... Fifty Cents
26nwe Jan to we

Grand Concert

—AT THE—

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

Corner of Third and Stark streets,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 26,

at 8 o'clock.

Admission ..... Fifty Cents.
26a2

FOR RENT OR LEASE.

THE NEW "RIVERSIDE" HOTEL, COMPLETED last year, but formerly well known as "White House" location, at the terminus of the macadam road, 5 miles south of Portland. The hotel is now being furnished in first-class style, and will soon be ready for the reception of guests. The property will be rented from year to year, or leased for a term to a party who knows how and will keep it as a first-class suburban hotel.

The location is universally acknowledged to possess advantages over any in the surroundings of the city—the finest and best graded road leading out of Portland for a pleasure drive, a railroad station at the hotel, a wharf 200 feet upon the river for accommodation of steamboat landings, a fine race track, 35 acres of land, embracing gardens, fruit, orchards, picnic grounds and groves, in fact, possessing all natural advantages to make it attractive and desirable. Proposals will be received until the house is ready to be opened for business. Apply to H. C. LEONARD.

THE PROWELL DRUG CO. SOUTH PORTLAND DRUGGIST 1888 FIRST PRIZE

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

$4000—Fine Quarter Block, 14th and K sts.
$600—Fine Quarter Block, 13th and K sts.
These are two of the most desirable quarters in Couch, lying several feet above grade of the streets.
1t CLAYTON & OLIVER, 26 Stark St.

FOR SALE IN HOLLADAY'S ADDITION.

1 Corner Lot with 5-room Cottage, basement, cistern, etc.; price $2500
1 Full Lot, 5-room Cottage, fine cellar, cistern, etc.; price 2250
1 nicely located Lot with Cottage House 2000
The above prices are Lot guaranteed after the 27th this month. Apply to
TELFER, STEARNS & CO.,
25a3* 7 Stark St.

Choice Bargains.

9 LOTS AND 6 HOUSES, CORNER ELEVENTH and K sts., Portland, for $15,000; pays 7 per cent. interest, exclusive of taxes and insurance. 10 acres in Linton Kelly Donation Claim, on Powell's Valley road, all under cultivation, very sightly; price $5500.
24a3* JOHN SHAVER, 132 First st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE.

$2800—PRETTY COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, with lot 25x100 feet, well located, near Montgomery street, southwestern part of city; terms very easy. CLAYTON & OLIVER, 26 Stark st. 1t

VANCOUVER RAILROAD.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES OF FINE LAND NEAR the line of said railroad, at a great bargain, only $125 per acre. Call at once, S. M. BARR, 102, 104 St.

EVANS & COMPANY PRINTERS

A NICE, COSY ROOM, NEATLY FURNISHED, cheap, with respectable people; any locality. You want such? Call at the EMPIRE. 1t

NEW TO-DAY.

ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS FOR RENT, with first-class board or without. Inquire at 282 Washington street; references required. Suites—Mrs. Washington street; references required. Suites—Mrs. Mackie (late of Walla Walla) has taken charge of the Mackie (late of Walla Walla) has taken charge of the house, and dining room, and is ready to receive house, and dining room, and is ready to receive boarders by the day, week or month. The table is boarders by the day, week or month. The table is supplied with the best in the market, and the cooking supplied with the best in the market, and the cooking is in German style. 25n10

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN Oregon, 10 miles from Oregon City; farm contains 320 acres of excellent land of deep, black soil; plenty of water, two good houses, large barn and two stories high; large apple and prune orchard; location high and healthy, and commands one of the finest views in Oregon. This is the cheapest farm in the Willamette valley at the price asked. For further information apply to J. G. LOMBARD, 70 Oak st. 16n 2aw 1m

FOR SALE—A BLOCK IN THE CITY OF VANcouver, with new modern 2-roomed house and an orchard of over 60 bearing fruit trees of the choicest varieties also small fruits, etc.; gentle and wonderfully good saddle pony and a fine, fresh cow. Price moderate; owner leaving the city. Apply to MRS. A. DOWNING, near Cook's Nursery, Vancouver, W. T.

NOTICE—THE OWNER OF A WHITE HANdled silk umbrella that was stolen from the northeast corner of the New Park Monday night has been informed of the name and residence of the person who so helped "themselves," and to-morrow prosecution for the same will be entered unless the same is left today at the box office. 1t

WANTED—A PARTY WITH ABOUT $700, qualified in the grocery crockery, feed or commission business can have an interest in a well established house in the city. Address N. WILSON, care E. Mendelhall, cor. Porter and First sts. 24n6*

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES! WOODS, the Hatter's, stock of "Boss" and Children's Straw Hats are all open and ready for inspection. Cheaper, neater, prettier and cheaper than ever before. Call and see them.

$3500 BUYS A COMPLETE JOB PRINTING outfit, with a good business, in a thrifty town near Portland; worth $5000. Reason for selling, sickness. Apply to O. W. Dustin, 3 Morrison st. 27a1t

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF first-class Eastern artists who have no equal in hair dressing. Full line of toilet articles constantly on hand. Misses Rosenthal's Parlors, 163 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—A NEW 5-ROOM BAY WINDOW cottage, two new windows, bath, gas, other improvements, modern improvements. Northeast corner Seventh and D streets. Apply on the premises. 25n2

MADAME LE VEE, THE NOTED CLAIRVOYant and Trance Medium, can be consulted on business, love, etc., give charms, remove evil influences to better your condition. 41 1/2 Washington st. All call.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $2000 AND upwards, to parties owning their own lots within the city, for building purposes. OREGON LAND & INVESTMENT CO., 42½ Washington st.

$4250 WILL BUY A LOT 50x100, FACING north, on Morrison street, with a modern six-room house. This is a bargain.
25n4f GRAHON & ANGEL, 100 First street.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL WHO UNderstands cooking and general housework in a small family. Apply at 85 North Eighth street, between Stark and H, from 9 until 12 A. M. 24n2*

A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES EMPLOYment as chambermaid or waitress, taking board for husband and boy as compensation; will pay for room. Address J. M., care Oregonian. 25n2

TEA SET COMPLETE (44 PIECES) GIVEN with every $25 tea purchased. Send for club order circular. Mailed free. Great Eastern Tea Co., 223 First and 53 Washington streets. 22n16t

FOR SALE—A FRUIT, CANDY AND CIGAR store in the most popular part of the city. Reason for selling is sickness in the family. Apply for information 76 First st., corner of Oak. 17a1f

PARTIES DESIRING DRESSMAKING AND children's clothes cut and made can have the same promptly attended to by leaving their address at 353 Second street, corner Mill. 1t

A YOUNG LADY BOOKKEEPER WHO HAS two or three hours a day unoccupied would like a set of books for that time; charges moderate. Address L. M. L., care Oregonian. 23n4

MISS KENNEDY (MODISTE) WISHES TO INform her patrons and the public that she has returned home, and is now ready to resume business at 62 Clay street, as before. 25n3*

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND ROOMS—NEW house, newly furnished throughout—at Mrs. Brainard's, 89 and 91 Seventh street; near Stark; inspection solicited. 25n1f

FOR SALE—TWO FINE FRUIT FARMS ON east side; good houses, barns and every convenience; $6000 each, easy terms. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark street. 24n8*

MADAME McABEE'S SANATIVE CORSETS made to order; perfect fit guaranteed. Call on or address St. Louis Corset Agency, 149 Sixth street, Portland, Or. 25n3

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE AND STEADY nurse girl, between the age of 18 and 20. Inquire at 341 Ninth street, corner Market, between 10 and 2 P. M. 26n2*

TWO-STORY HOUSE AND COTTAGE, HALL st., $5500. Corner lot and cottage, Jackson street, $3500. L. E. THOMPSON & CO., 22 Oak st.

WANTED—THREE MEN TO GO TO SEATTLE; a first-class turner and planer and sash and door maker. Apply immediately to P. Bohn, 146 Front st.

HAY—A CHEAP LOT OF HAY FOR COWS and oxen; also some first-class timothy. Apply at Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. 25n3*

ANY ONE HAVING PROPERTY FOR RENT, list with me. Close attention to business of this kind. G.W. Dustin, Real Estate, 3 Morrison st. 12a1m*

LOST—A FULL-BLOODED SHEPHERD DOG, with collar bearing the initials C. R. C. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at 82 South Park. 25n2

WANTED BY EXPERIENCED MAN FROM the East; position as steward or head waiter in a hotel or restaurant. Address C. W. H., care Oregonian

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 50, Union block, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

FOR SALE—A LODGING HOUSE OF 21 FURnished rooms (always rented) at No. 15 N. Third st., corner of B. Sold on account of sickness. 7a1m*

WOOD—IF YOU WANT GOOD DRY FIR, oak or ash wood, go to the Pioneer Wood Yard, foot of Morrison st. Telephone 189. 18n4f

WANTED—MEN TO CUT WOOD BY THE cord in city limits. Inquire at 190 North Thirteenth street. 24a3* W. F. BOYD.

THE BEST BARGAIN IN MULTNOMAH CO.—
340 acres west of Portland Heights, only $125 per acre. LONG & YOUNG, 54 Washington st. 1t

$6000—ONE OF THE FINEST QUARTER blocks to be had on Nob Hill; terms easy. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark street. 24n3*

FOR SALE—NEW WINCHESTER RIFLES AND breechloading shotguns, at ruinous prices. Apply to F. C. GOODIN, 100 Front street. 22n4f

YOU WANT A HIGHLY FURNISHED SUITE in a fashionable quarter, and don't care to pay very high? Call at the EMPIRE. 1t

SODA FOUNTAINS FOR SALE BY WM. PFUNDER, corner of First and Ash streets. 23n7*

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, WORK IN a hotel or with private family; German. Inquire Room 28, International hotel. 25n3

$25 10—ELEGANT QUARTER BLOCK ON Cricket Grounds, 20th Portland. P. W. GILLETTE, 27 Stark street. 24n3*

50 PER CENT. SAVED BY BUYING YOUR brooms and brushes of MICHET Bros., Third and Washington sts. 25n7

25c DINNERS AT SIMMON'S RESTAURant, 32 Stark st. Best in town for the money. 1t

FOR SALE—10 SHARES (PAID UP) OF PORTland Cable Railway Co. stock, at $95. Address E. O. Box 834, city.

FOR RENT—HOUSE NO. 90 FIFTEENTH ST., bet. Band E. Inquire at the Vicuna, cor. Second and Washington sts. 23n6t

A LADY WISHES A ROOM IN A PRIVATE family; references required. Address M. C., care Oregonian. 25n2

WANTED—GIRL 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO take care of child. Inquire 183 East Park st. 1t

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAker. Apply at 28 North Seventh st. near H. 1t

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby. Apply at 81 N. 16th st., corner E. 1t

WANTED—GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD COOK. Apply at 141 West Park st., corner Alder. 25n3

BUY WANTED TO ATTEND DOCTORS OFfice. Apply to Dr. Wheeler, 1st and Ash. 25n2

3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT AT NO. 9 Columbia st., between Front and First. 1t

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, BATH room, cor. Ninth and Alder streets. 25n3

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 362 Front street. 26n2

SMALL SECOND-HAND SAFE FOR SALE cheap. Inquire at 110 Stark st. 25n3

LIVE BOY WANTED AT McCOY'S JOB PRINTing office. 1t

AUCTION AND COMMISSION.

S. L. N. GILMAN (GILMAN & CO.),
Auctioneers
42 First St., next corner of Ash.
Regular Auction Sales of Real Estate, Household Furniture and General Merchandise,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE

We will sell by auction, at salesroom, No. 42 First St.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27,
At 10 o'clock,
Real Estate, Suburban Property,
Six acres in Sec. 24, T. 1 N., R. 1 east.
ALSO
Household Furniture, etc.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
Auctioneer.
Office, 1½ Washington Street,
Residence at the corner of Fifth and College streets.

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant.
128 First, bet. Washington and Alder.
Auction sale of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, Horses, Buggies, etc. Regular sale days, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

SURGEON CHIROPODIST—Skillful leeching and cupping. DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 13, 155 First, cor. Morrison st.

TO-DAY:

Only a few weeks ago we opened several pieces of "CRAZY CLOTH," Creme, Ivory, Pink and Blue, which were for later trade. On account of the early season and appearance of this popular fabric it sold readily at the regular of 40 cents a yard. We reordered the same by telegraph, to close out the Line at a much lower price and will allow patrons on To-day by selling the same quality at

8 Cts. a Yard.

REMEMBER TO-DAY.

SCOTCH FANCIES.

It seems that manufacturers never succeeded as well before in such charming effects in Wash Dress Goods as this season. In particularly the colorings and styles are beautiful. Checks, Plaids, in delicate tints, resembling more a texture of a fine wool or silk being fast colors and much cooler are really more desirable.

Among the many styles shown this season, none are more stylish the Scotch F

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REMEMBER TO-DAY.

ANCIES.

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autiful. Check... [illegible]
re of a fine wool... [illegible]
y more desirable, ... [illegible]
ason, none are more ... [illegible]
ay three solid co...

s will outsell anything ... [illegible]

S. Lyhman
Co.

A... [illegible]

S and
ST'S' HAT...

Wholesale and Retail
Send for Catalogue

... CRAIG & ...

Call attention to

THREE

special lines of

... [illegible]

NO. 1.

STRIPED HENRIETTA CLOTHS

at 75c, worth $1 25.

NO. 2.

CAMEL'S HAIR FOULE,

For Summer Wear,

85c and $1 00.

NO. ...

46-Inch HENRIETTA CLOTHS

at $1 25.

... cannot be replaced for less than $...

ALL NEW SHADES

Established 1858.

J. C. CARLSON,

Manufacturer of ...
ash, Doors, Blinds, Window and
Plate-Glass and General
Building Sup...

Estimates and Price Lists ... orders a call.

Factory and Salesroom: ... Telephone ...

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE

Young and ... for business pursuits ... with thorough ... and other instruction ... writing, correspondence, ... keeping, banking, shorthand, ... and legal forms. Students ... school branches. ... Catalogues on application.

Rooms, Rooms ... for Rooms!

And Still They ...

THE EMPIRE ...
We are ... in the city. ... We neglect ... with the courtesies ... every caller courteously. ... cleaned room, call and ... us.

A BARGAIN ...

ONE AMONG THE ... Portland Mutual ... commanding view of ... rivers; near cable ... the time to buy ... ne, as property is ... ssible. For sale by ... holders. For ... Room 37, ...

... ING COMPANY

SALAMANDER ...
Manufacturers of ...
No. 9 Sansome ... Francisco.
Pipe, etc. P. O. Box ...

SEEDS FREE TO ALL

... to get best Seeds ... M. W. ALLEN ... 171 ... street, P. O. Box ...

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

MILITARY FINES IN COURT.—The court of discipline of the First regiment, O. N. G., has turned over to Justice Tuttle for collection the fines imposed on six members of the different companies for non-attendance at drills. These militiamen and the amounts they have been fined are as follows: F. S. West, Co. E, $2; Fred A. Daly, Co. E, $6; L. A. Butler, Co. E, $2; J. A. Gowanlock, Co. A, $5; A. L. Frazier, Co. K, $1; C. F. Seal, Co. K, $5. This action was taken in accordance with the militia law passed by the last legislature, which provides that when fines are not paid they shall be placed in the hands of a justice of the peace, who shall enter judgment and make execution against the persons complained of. It is understood that the law will be tested in the courts.

ST. JOHN.—It is reported that the peripatetic prohibition 'postle, St. John, took his departure yesterday for Nova Scotia. He came by accident and left without accident. It is pretty rough on an apostle to have to cover so much territory, and to be hurried from one side of the continent to the other in this manner. Just what the Bluenoses want of him is not known; but if he spends no more time there than he did in Oregon, in proportion to the size of the country, he will hardly stop a minute. While he is down East he should not fail to visit St. John, New Brunswick, and St. Johns, Newfoundland.

NAVIGATION COMPANY INCORPORATED.—Articles incorporating the Metaline Transportation Company were filed with the county clerk yesterday by J. W. Troup, H. B. Borthwick and Thomas N. Strong. The object of the incorporation is to operate a line of steamboats on the Clark's fork of the Columbia, or the Pend d'Oreille river, from Metaline, or the Metaline mining district, to Sand Point, on the Northern Pacific, and the Columbia river from Kettle Falls to headwaters thereof, and to engage in the building of railroads, canals, locks, dams, bridges, telegraph lines, etc. Capital, $50,000.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.—Yesterday morning a spirited team attached to a Chinaman's swill wagon dashed up Pine street, and John Garwood, an old man who was crossing the west side of Second street, at Pine, saw them coming and ran to the sidewalk to escape injury. The runaways turned on the sidewalk, the old man was soon overtaken and ran over and trampled upon. He was insensible when he was taken to the police station, and Dr. Wheeler, who was summoned, found that two ribs and the shoulder had been fractured and that Garwood had been cut about the face.

IMPATIENT FOR A RAILROAD.—Gen. T. R. Tannatt, who now resides at Farmington, has been in town for a few days and left for home yesterday. He consulted with General Manager Holcomb of the O. R. & N., in regard to the prospects of that company building the rail road from Farmington into the Coeur d'Alene mines. He says the people of Farmington are tired of waiting for the road, and if the O. R. & N. does not build it some one else will. The right of way has been secured, he says, and the sooner some one gets to work on that road the better for all concerned.

THOMAS NAST OUTDONE.—Rollo Kirk Bryon, the great caricaturist, at the Tabernacle Saturday night, April 28. Every age has had its Sullivan and Mitchell; its Barnum and Forepaugh; its Moody and Sankey; its Talmage. This age has its Nast and Bryon. Preachers, singers, orators and electionists have left their impress, and now comes the Chalk Talker, whose work combines in a "marked" degree all these traits. Let none fail in the opportunity to hear gifted genius. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.

SACRIFICE OF FINE GLASSWARE.—To-morrow the great auction sale of crockery, glass and silverware begins in the Abington block. There is an immense amount of goods, and Mr. Sheppard has had five men at work for several days arranging them in a convenient manner for disposing of them quickly. The public will be astonished to see the quantity of really fine goods offered and the very low rates at which they are marked.

ROAD TO OREGON CITY.—The contract for the bridge at Oregon City has been signed, and work will be commenced in about a month. Now that there is to be a bridge, steps should be taken to extend the macadam road to the southern boundary of Multnomah, and Clackamas county should complete it from there to the bridge. A good grade can be secured, and a good road should be built to connect the two cities.

A HUSBAND'S ANSWER.

He Did Not Force His Wife to Sign a Deed, and Says She Isn't His Wife Anyhow.

In the suit of Mary Winters vs. Lorenzo Winters, her husband, and Bernard Wiffers, the answer of the defendant Winters was filed in the state circuit court yesterday. Plaintiff sues for possession of fifty-five acres of land in section 15, T 1 S, R 3 E, which, she alleges, her husband compelled her to deed to Wiffers.

Witness denies all the allegations set forth in the complaint, that he coerced Mrs. Winters into signing the deed and alleges that she had no interest in the land in question. He charges in conclusion that the plaintiff is not his wife. He admits that he married her in November, 1886, but avers that at that time she had a husband living from whom she had not been divorced, and he holds that the marriage was fraudulent and void.

PERSONAL.

Mr. E. L. Reed is ill and is confined to his home.

The condition of Mr. William R. Sewall was somewhat improved yesterday.

Mr. Frank M. Gray of Davenport, W. T., editor of the Lincoln County *Times*, is in the city.

Robert Harris, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, and party left San Francisco Monday evening for Portland, and are expected here to-day.

Messrs. Potts and Murphy of St. Clair county, Missouri, arrived here yesterday, with the object of choosing homes for their sons. They are old friends of Dr. C. H. Wheeler.

Dr. C. M. Steinberger, of San Francisco, is at the St. Charles. He has been at Carbonado and Tacoma for the past month, and is now on his way home. The doctor is not a stranger in this section, having been stationed at Walla Walla years ago.

Mr. Robert Hudson, who with Mr. T. H. O'Neill has so successfully managed Mr. Werdo the past three seasons, will bid farewell to his managerial tasks at the close of this season and settle down in Southern Oregon, where he has purchased a fine ranch.

This morning William H. Barnes, P. G. M., of San Francisco, will arrive here for the purpose of delivering the oration at the I. O. O. F. celebration to-morrow. Mr. Barnes is editor of the Fraternal World department of the San Francisco *Examiner*.

Mr. L. L. Hawkins, who has lately returned from a visit to Murray, says everything looks prosperous in the mines, and everyone there feels confident that the coming season will be a most successful one. He has a fine piece of gold from his brother's claim in Dry gulch.

Mr. R. M. Smith a banker and Mr. J. F. Danforth a prominent merchant of Lake City, Calhoun county, Iowa, have been in the city several days. A strange fact was that on leaving home they had two objective points only; Salt Lake City and Seattle. They had never heard of Portland, and—tait for a friend of Mr. Danforth who resides in Portland—they would have returned over the switchback and never seen this city, with which, by the way, they are most favorably impressed.

A. FELDENHEIMER
—THE—
LEADING JEWELER
Cor. First and Morrison Sts., Portland.
Diamonds Clocks
Watches Bronzes
Silverware Optical Goods
Reasonable rates. Country orders col cted.

Dr. E. G. Brown, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 189 First St.

LOCAL NOTES.

R. H. Beversdorff was admitted to citizenship in the United States district court yesterday.

Attention is called to the "for rent or lease" advertisement of the new Riverside hotel, under new to-day.

Stephen Berni filed suit in the state circuit court yesterday for a divorce from Margretha Berni, to whom he was married in Chicago in 1862.

By order of Jailer Wood, the county jail has been thoroughly kalsomined and renovated, and is as neat and as well kept as any in the country.

The plans and specifications for the foundation of the Skidmore fountain have arrived and work on the foundation will be commenced soon.

Secretary W. C. T. U., Salem: Your inquiry has been sent to a gentleman who probably knows Burdette's address and will advise you at once.

Progress lodge No. 72, I. O. O. F., has elected C. W. Lomter, H. A. Belding, W. C. McKean and D. S. Roland as representatives to the grand lodge of Oregon.

City Treasurer Monnastes has returned to the auditor the tax roll of the city for 1888. He reports having collected $135,717 05, and that there remains delinquent $19,434 35.

The first five miles of the Vancouver & Kikitat railroad is completed and ready for the iron. This section reaches a body of fine timber, and the further the road is extended the more timber will be reached.

This morning Judge Stearns will announce his decision on the demurrer to the complaint in the suit of Melissa D. Thayer and others vs. the city of Portland to prevent the collection of the assessment for the improvement of Twelfth street.

The fence along the west side of the disused reservoir on Fourth street has fallen down, and some of the children who play around there will sooner or later fall into the reservoir. By putting up the fence a damage suit may be averted.

A man named David Davies is locked up in the city jail, charged with stealing a gold breastpin from Mrs. Lou Owens. Several trunks and satchels belonging to Davies and wife were seized and searched, and in a satchel the missing pin was found.

James A. Thomas, a painter, while working on the residence of M. M. Spaulding Monday, fell a distance of about twenty-four feet, breaking his right arm and dislocating his left thigh. He was taken to his home on Twentieth and W streets, where his injuries were attended to by Dr. Panton.

The inspection of Frieman's restaurant was witnessed by the majority of Portlandites last evening, and met with their entire approbation, in fact it was something beyond their anticipation. Mr. Frieman will open his restaurant for the public to-day, Wednesday, at 4:30 P. M. for dinner.

Attorney F. B. Jolly received a telegram from Hillsboro yesterday afternoon, stating that his father, who lives three miles from that place, was very low with fever and was not expected to live. He left in the afternoon for Hillsboro. Mr. Jolly, sr., crossed the plains to Oregon from Indiana in 1847, settling near Hillsboro, where he has resided ever since. He is 76 years old.

Hundreds of persons, using Ayer's Hair Vigor, certify to its efficacy in restoring to their hair the color and beauty of youth.

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria;
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria;
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria;
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

L. B. Fenrichsen,
149 First Street, Portland, Or.
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry,
OPTICAL GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Direct Importers of French Marble Clocks.
Country orders promptly attended to.

BECK, THE JEWELER,
Front and Morrison,
Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.
Headquarters for All American Watches.
UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!
FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver Anscomb Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

Salmon Purse Seines,
FISH NETTINGS
Of All Kinds, Manufactured from Sheperd Gold Medal Twines exclusively by
American Net and Twine Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.
Established, 1842. - - Capital, $350,000.
Highest awards at Boston, Philadelphia and London. Correspondence solicited.
Mail orders carefully and promptly executed. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

J&T COUSINS NEW YORK SHOES
For Ladies, Misses & Children
Embody the highest excellencies in shapeliness, comfort and durability and are the reigning favorites in fashionable circles.
Our name is on every sole. J. & T. COUSINS, NEW YORK.
Agents for PORTLAND, ORE.,
Protzman & De France.

H. B. LITT
Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps, corner Third & Alder P. O. Box 397, Store 209 First. Rue Richer

FOR SALE.
A BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER SHOP with all necessary tools for running business. Also house and lot. The best stand in Washington county. For further particulars apply to JOE BAILEY, Greenville, Oregon.
1a1m

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.
No Pain—No Bad Effects.
Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of teeth. Filling from $1 00 upward. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, room 7, Union Block, First street entrance.

DR. F. W. PREHN,
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,
Vitalized Air Administered.
Room 54, Union Block. Entrance from Stark Street.

GOOD FOR $3.
On presentation of this I will make my best $12 set of Teeth (upper or lower) for $8—partial plates $5 and $7. Work highest class. DR. SWAIN, 105 First st., over OLIS & RING'S.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.
DR. C. STEVENS, D. D. S. the Leading DENTIST. Eastern prices. 18 years' experience all the latest improvements. 107 First st., bet. Stark and Washington, Portland, Or. Salem

E. C. Geiger, M. D., Homœopathist and Surgeon,
Cor. Third and Morrison Sts.

...le Leading Tailor,
Shows this Spring a beautiful line of Light-Weight Suitings, being a direct importation from the great London House of Dormeuil Freres. There is, of course, nothing equal to a custom made suit when gotten up by first-class workmen; but we have magnificent proofs in our grand line of

...ie's and Boys' Sts
For Spring, that careful study and cultivated taste are exercised in the production of Fine Ready-made Clothing. We are justly proud of our line of Clothing, and the man or boy must indeed be hard to please who cannot select a suit from our stock.

...g Overcoats.
You should see our Spring Styles, the new designs in the goods, the whole undertaking brought to perfection now, and ready for this first Spring month!

A florist makes his triumph on one flower! Here are scores of new combinations, the handsomest, choicest, neatest that manufacturers have wrought into warp and woof. The workmanship doesn't tarry a shade behind the material, and prices are lower than ever before.

...ring Hats.
We are daily in receipt of the Latest Novelties from the Leading Eastern Manufacturers, and our patrons can rely on always finding in our stock as good a selection as they would see on Broadway.

HATS.
We carry a full line of the Latest Styles from leading manufacturers, such as
J. B. STETSON & CO.
DICKERSON & BROWN,
AND OTHERS.

...aw Hats.
In the styles for this season there are some novelties which are very neat and attractive.

A. ROBERTS'
The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest.
135 FIRST ST., COR. ALDER.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.
The Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company
OF PORTLAND.

Assets	$361,048 75
Premium Income	329,693 49
Cash Capital	200,000 00
Losses Paid	133,199 53

PRINCIPAL OFFICE
Northeast Corner Second and Stark Streets

REMOVED TO 50 STARK ST.
UNION INSURANCE CO.,
Fire and Marine,
Of San Francisco.
CAPITAL, - - - $750,000
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund (in addition)	375,000
Deposit in Oregon	40,000

Agency in Portland at No. 5 First street.
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. JOHN M. GEARIN, Democratic candidate for Congress, and Hon. G. M. MILLER, Prohibition candidate for Congress, will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places. Those points marked below with a star are not included in Mr. Miller's appointments, he having already spoken at some of these points and his absence to attend the national prohibition convention at Indianapolis making it impossible to reach the others at the dates named. Local committees are requested to see that suitable arrangements are made in regard to providing a hall and accommodations for speaking:

PLACE.	DATE.	TIME.
*Lafrande	Thursday, April 26	7 P. M.
Union	Thursday, April 26	8 P. M.
*Huntington	Friday, April 27	8 P. M.
Baker City	Saturday, April 28	8 P. M.
*Heppner	Monday, April 30	8 P. M.
*Pendleton	Tuesday, May 1	8 P. M.
Centerville	Wednesday, May 2	2 P. M.
Milton	Wednesday, May 2	8 P. M.
Arlington	Thursday, May 3	8 P. M.
The Dalles	Friday, May 4	8 P. M.
*Prineville	Monday, May 7	2 P. M.
*Cascade Locks	Wednesday, May 9	8 P. M.
Oregon City	Thursday, May 10	2 P. M.
Salem	Thursday, May 10	8 P. M.
Albany	Friday, May 11	8 P. M.
*Eugene City	Saturday, May 12	2 P. M.
*Oakland	Monday, May 14	1:30
*Roseburg	Monday, May 14	8 P. M.
*Grant's Pass	Tuesday, May 15	2 P. M.
*Jacksonville	Wednesday, May 16	8 P. M.
*Ashland	Wednesday, May 16	7:30
Newport	Thursday, May 17	8 P. M.
Corvallis	Friday, May 18	2 P. M.
Independence	Saturday, May 19	11 A. M.
Dallas	Saturday, May 19	8 P. M.
McMinnville	Monday, May 21	8 P. M.
Lafayette	Monday, May 21	1:30
Hillsboro	Tuesday, May 22	2 P. M.
East Portland	Wednesday, May 23	8 P. M.
St. Helens	Thursday, May 24	8 P. M.
*Albion	Friday, May 25	8 P. M.
*Astoria	Saturday, May 26	8 P. M.
*Marshfield	Tuesday, May 29	8 P. M.
*Gervais	Friday, June 1	8 P. M.
*Portland	Saturday, June 2	8 P. M.

GOVERNOR PENNOYER.
Gov. Pennoyer will speak with Mr. Gearin at Pendleton, The Dalles, Oregon City, Salem, Astoria and Portland, at the hour named in the above list.
A. BUSH, Chairman Dem. State Central Com.
C. W. BROWN, Chmn. State Prohibition Com.

FLORAL GARDEN.
On Account of Going out of Business,
I now offer a choice selection of Shrubbery, Evergreens, etc., at cost. Also a large lot of Spring Plants —Geraniums, Heliotropes, Fuchsias, Lantanas, Pelargueritas, at 10c each; Lady Washington, 25c; Double Golden Marguerites, 20c each; Begonias, 15c; Storm King Fuchsia, 15c; Roses, six for $1; 2-year-old roses, five for $1; Seedlings, different varieties, 75c per 100. Come early and make your selections, as the stock must be sold by the first of July.
G. KUTSCHAN, 147 Market st.,
COUNTRY ORDERS promptly and carefully filled.

LAND PLASTER
—AT—
Everding & Farrell's,
Portland, Oregon.

WORTH
...TER Pants
TO-DAY
STORE.
We Offer a Fine Line of
...dies' Dress Shoes
—AT—
$2.50
PER PAIR.
They are Good Value at $3.
These lines consist of light weight Pebble-Goat, Glazed and Dull Finished Dongola, both Opera and Common Sense, lasts. Sizes, 2 to 7; widths, C D E and EE.
This offer enables the ladies to get a stylish, durable and comfortable shoe at a very low price.
Take advantage of the Sale early, before the sizes are broken.
See Display in Center Window.

These Prices for To-day Only
...EER & FRAZ...
First, Second and Taylor Sts.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.
Alaska trips from Portland, for the steamer Ancon, should be shipped from Portland Freight Depot, Pacific Railroad, to Tacoma, care of steamer Ancon. Steamer Ancon will call at Victoria, B. C., on inward trip only. Steamer Ancon will not call at Victoria on outward trip. The steamer Ancon starts from Tacoma, and the steamer Alaska from Portland, for Alaska, on the dates named above. Sailing from Tacoma.

Leave San Francisco	Steamer	Leave Seattle A. M.	Leave Port Townsend	Leave Victoria, P. M.
Broadway Wharf, No. 1, A. M.				
Mar. 9	Str. Mexico	Mar. 12		
Mar. 24	Str. Mexico	Mar. 27		
Apr. 8	Str. Mexico	Apr. 11		
Apr. 23	Str. Mexico	Apr. 26		
May 8	Str. Mexico	May 11		
May 23	Str. Mexico	May 26		
June 7	Str. Mexico	June 10		
June 22	Str. Mexico	June 25		
July 7	Str. Mexico	July 10		
July 22	Str. Mexico	July 25		
Aug. 6	Str. Mexico	Aug. 9		
Aug. 21	Str. Mexico	Aug. 24		
Sept. 5	Str. Mexico	Sept. 8		
Sept. 20	Str. Mexico	Sept. 23		
Oct. 5	Str. Mexico	Oct. 8		
Oct. 20	Str. Mexico	Oct. 23		
Nov. 4	Str. Mexico	Nov. 7		
Nov. 19	Str. Mexico	Nov. 22		
Dec. 4	Str. Mexico	Dec. 7		
Dec. 19	Str. Mexico	Dec. 22		
Jan. 3	Str. Mexico	Jan. 6		
Jan. 18	Str. Mexico	Jan. 21		
Feb. 2	Str. Mexico	Feb. 5		
Feb. 17	Str. Mexico	Feb. 20		
Mar. 4	Str. Mexico	Mar. 7		
Mar. 19	Str. Mexico	Mar. 22		
Apr. 3	Str. Mexico	Apr. 6		
Apr. 18	Str. Mexico	Apr. 21		
May 3	Str. Mexico	May 6		
May 18	Str. Mexico	May 21		
June 2	Str. Mexico	June 5		
June 17	Str. Mexico	June 20		
July 2	Str. Mexico	July 5		
July 17	Str. Mexico	July 20		
Aug. 1	Str. Mexico	Aug. 4		
Aug. 16	Str. Mexico	Aug. 19		
Aug. 31	Str. Mexico	Sept. 3		
Sept. 15	Str. Mexico	Sept. 18		
Sept. 30	Str. Mexico	Oct. 3		
Oct. 15	Str. Mexico	Oct. 18		
Oct. 30	Str. Mexico	Nov. 2		
Nov. 14	Str. Mexico	Nov. 17		
Nov. 29	Str. Mexico	Dec. 2		
Dec. 14	Str. Mexico	Dec. 17		
Dec. 29	Str. Mexico	Jan. 1		
Jan. 13	Str. Mexico	Jan. 16		
Jan. 28	Str. Mexico	Jan. 31		
Feb. 12	Str. Mexico	Feb. 15		
Feb. 27	Str. Mexico	Mar. 1		
Mar. 14	Str. Mexico	Mar. 17		
Mar. 29	Str. Mexico	Apr. 1		
Apr. 13	Str. Mexico	Apr. 16		
Apr. 28	Str. Mexico	May 1		
May 13	Str. Mexico	May 16		
May 28	Str. Mexico	May 31		
June 12	Str. Mexico	June 15		
June 27	Str. Mexico	June 30		
July 12	Str. Mexico	July 15		
July 27	Str. Mexico	July 30		
Aug. 11	Str. Mexico	Aug. 14		
Aug. 26	Str. Mexico	Aug. 29		
Sept. 10	Str. Mexico	Sept. 13		
Sept. 25	Str. Mexico	Sept. 28		
Oct. 10	Str. Mexico	Oct. 13		
Oct. 25	Str. Mexico	Oct. 28		
Nov. 9	Str. Mexico	Nov. 12		
Nov. 24	Str. Mexico	Nov. 27		
Dec. 9	Str. Mexico	Dec. 12		
Dec. 24	Str. Mexico	Dec. 27		
Jan. 8	Str. Mexico	Jan. 11		
Jan. 23	Str. Mexico	Jan. 26		
Feb. 7	Str. Mexico	Feb. 10		
Feb. 22	Str. Mexico	Feb. 25

LITTLE THINGS.

We call him strong who stands unmoved—
Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—
When some great trouble hurls its shock;
We say of him, his strength is proved;
But when the spent storm folds its wings,
How bears he then life's little things?
About his brow we twine our wreath
Who seeks the battle's thickest smoke,
Brave flashing gun and sabre stroke,
And scoffs at danger, laughs at death;
We praise him till the whole land rings;
But is he brave in little things?
We call him great who does some deed
That echo bears from shore to shore—
Does that, and then does nothing more;
Yet would his work earn richer meed,
When brought before the King of Kings,
Were he but great in little things.

THE DRUMMER BOY.

The Cosmopolitan.

On the first day of the battle of Custozza, the 24th of July, 1848, about sixty soldiers belonging to one of the Italian infantry regiments, having been sent to occupy an isolated house on a hight, were unexpectedly attacked by two companies of Austrians, who, firing on them from different points, barely gave them time to take refuge in the house and hastily barricade the doors, leaving several dead and wounded in the fields. After barricading the doors, the Italian soldiers hastily ran to the windows on the first floor and began to pour a steady fire into their assailants, who were gradually advancing in a semicircle and replying vigorously.

The sixty Italians were commanded by two subalterns and a captain, a tall old fellow lean and severe, with white hair and mustaches; with them there was a Sardinian drummer boy, a boy not much more than 14 years old, and who scarcely appeared to be 12; he was small, with an olive-brown face and two sparkling little deep black eyes. The captain was directing the defense from a window on the first floor, shouting his orders like pistol shots, and with no sign of emotion on his hard face. The drummer boy, who was a little pale but firm on his legs, got up on a table, and and was stretching out his neck to see out of the windows and leaning against the wall: through the smoke he saw the white uniforms of the Austrians, who were slowly advancing through the fields. The house was situated on the summit of a steep slope, and on the side toward the slope had but one small window, high up, which looked out from the garret; therefore the Austrians did not threaten the house from that side, and the slope was clear; their fire was directed only toward the front and the two sides.

But it was an infernal fire, a hail of leaden bullets, which on the outside cracked the walls and crumbled the tiles, and on the inside smashed ceilings, furniture, window-frames and door-posts, filling the air with splinters, clouds of plaster and bits of pottery and glass; hissing, rebounding, crashing into everything with a noise fit to drive one mad. From time to time one of the soldiers who were firing from the windows fell back on the floor and was dragged to one side. Some tottered from room to room, pressing their hands on their wounds. In the kitchen there was already one dead man, with a ball through his forehead. The semicircle of the enemy kept closing up.

At once the captain, who, until then, had been impassible, was seen to show signs of uneasiness, and to stride out of the room, followed by a sergeant. About three minutes afterward the sergeant came running back and called the drummer-boy, beckoning him to follow. The boy ran after him up a wooden staircase, and went with him into an empty garret, where he saw the captain, who was writing with a pencil on a sheet of paper, leaning against the window, with a well rope on the floor at his feet.

The captain folded the paper, and, looking with his cold, grayish eyes, before which all the soldiers trembled, into the eyes of the boy, said abruptly:

"Drummer boy!" The drummer boy saluted. The captain said: "You've got grit." The boy's eyes lighted up. "Yes, captain," he answered.

"Look down there," said the captain, rushing him to the window, "in the plain, near the houses of Villafranca, where there is a glittering of bayonets. Those are our friends, standing idle. Take this note, catch hold of the rope, slide down from the window, run down the hill, go through the fields, reach our friends and give the note to the first officer you see. Chuck away your belt and knapsack."

The boy took off his belt and knapsack and put the note into his breast pocket; the sergeant threw out the rope and grasped one end of it with both hands; the captain helped the boy pass backward through the little window. "Take care," he said to him; "the safety of the detachment depends on your courage and on your legs."

"Trust me, captain," replied the drummer-boy, swinging himself out.

"Stoop as you go down," said the captain again, helping the sergeant to hold the rope.

"Never fear."

"God help you."

In a few moments the boy was on the ground; the sergeant drew up the rope and disappeared; the captain sprang to the window, and saw the boy flying down the hill.

He was already hoping that he had succeeded in escaping unobserved when five or six little clouds of dust, which rose from the ground both before and behind the boy, warned him that he had been seen by the Austrians, who were firing at him from the top of the hill. Those little clouds were thrown up by the bullets. But the boy continued to run at a break-neck pace. All at once he fell.

"Killed!" roared the captain, biting his fist. But he had scarcely said the word when he saw him get up. "Ah! only a fall!" he said to himself, and breathed again. In fact, the boy began to run again as fast as he could; but he limped. "A sprained ankle," thought the captain.

A few more little clouds of dust rose here and there around the boy, but they were always further off. He was safe. The captain gave an exclamation of triumph. But he continued to follow him anxiously with his eyes, because it was a question of minutes; if he did not get down there as quickly as possible with the note, which requested immediate relief, either all his soldiers would be killed, or he would have to surrender and become prisoners with them. The boy ran swiftly for a while, and then limped and slackened his pace, and then broke into a run again, but he seemed to become more and more fatigued, and every little while stumbled and paused for a moment.

"Perhaps he has been hit by a glancing bullet," thought the captain, and he shudderingly watched all his movements, and encouraged him, and spoke to him, as if the boy could hear him; he measured incessantly, with keen eyes, the distance interposing between the running boy and the glittering of arms which he saw down there in the plain in the midst of the wheat fields, gilded by the sun. And meanwhile he heard the whistling and the noise of the bullets in the rooms below, the imperious and angry cries of the officers and sergeants, the groans of the wounded, and the crashing of the furniture and plaster. "Up! courage!" he cried, following with his gaze the distant boy. "Forward! run! He has stopped, curse him! Ah! he is running again!"

An officer came, out of breath, to say that the enemy, without ceasing their fire, were waving a white flag as a summons to surrender.

"Don't answer!" he cried, without removing his eyes from the boy, who was already in the plain, but who was no longer running, and who appeared to be dragging himself along with difficulty.

"But get on! run!" said the captain, grinding his teeth and clenching his fists; "kill yourself, die, scoundrel, but go on!" Then a horrible oath burst from him. "Ah! the infamous coward, he has sat down!" In fact, the boy, whose head till now he had seen projecting above a wheat field, had disappeared, as if he had fallen. But in a moment his head came into view again; finally he was lost behind the hedges, and the captain saw him no more.

He then flew down the stairs; it was raining bullets; the rooms were encumbered with the wounded, some of whom reeled about like drunken men, catching at the furniture; walls and floors were spattered with blood; corpses were lying across the doors the lieutenant's arm had been broken by a ball; everything was in a whirl of smoke and dust.

"Courage!" yelled the captain. "Stick to your posts! Relief is coming! Courage for a little while longer!"

The Austrians had drawn nearer yet; their contorted faces loomed through the smoke; above the rattle of the firing rose their savage cries, insulting, demanding surrender, threatening slaughter. Occasionally a soldier, terror-stricken, retreated from the window; the sergeant drove him back. But the defenders' fire was slackening; their faces showed discouragement; it was impossible to prolong the resistance.

Suddenly the fire of the Austrians slackened, and a thundering voice shouted, first in German, then in Italian:

"Surrender!"

"No!" howled the captain from a window. And the firing began again, steadier and fiercer on both sides. More soldiers fell. Already more than one window was without defenders. The fatal moment was close at hand. The captain was muttering between his teeth in a broken voice, "They're not coming! They're not coming!" and he ran furiously about, twisting his saber in his clenched hand, resolved to die, when a sergeant, coming down from the garret, cried in a loud voice:

"They're coming!"

"They're coming!" the captain repeated with a shout of joy. At this all shout, unhurt, wounded, sergeants and officers, rushed to the windows, and once more the resistance grew fierce. A few moments after, a sort of uncertainty and beginning of disorder were remarked in the enemy. Immediately, in great haste, the captain formed a small company down stairs, with fixed bayonets, ready to make a sally. Then he flew upstairs again. He had hardly got up there when they heard a heavy tread, accompanied by a formidable hurrah, and from the windows they saw advancing through the smoke the two-cornered hats of the Italian carbineers, a squadron dashing along at full speed, and the flashing of sword-blades brandished in the air, descending on the heads, shoulders and backs of the enemy. Then the little troop rushed out of the door with lowered bayonets; the enemy wavered, became disordered and took flight; the ground remained clear, the house was free, and a short time after the height was occupied by two battalions of infantry and two cannons.

The captain, with his remaining soldiers, rejoined his regiment, fought again and was slightly wounded in the left hand by a glancing ball in the last bayonet charge. The day ended in victory for us.

But the day after, the fight having begun again, the Italians were overwhelmed, in spite of a brave resistance by the superior number of the Austrians, and on the morning of the 26th they were compelled to retreat sorrowfully toward the Mincio.

The captain, although wounded, marched on foot with his soldiers, who were tired and silent, and toward sunset reached Goito, on the Mincio, and immediately sought out his lieutenant, who had been picked up, with a broken arm, by our ambulance, and who had arrived there first. He was directed to a church, where a field hospital had hastily been installed. He went there. The church was full of wounded, reclining on two rows of beds and mattresses stretched on the floor, two doctors and various assistants were anxiously going and coming, and stifled cries and groans were heard.

On entering the captain stopped and looked about him, in search of his officer. Just then he heard a faint voice close by calling him:

"Captain!"

He turned around; it was the drummer boy; he was stretched on a trestle bed, covered up to the chest by a coarse window curtain with little red and white squares, with his arms out; he was pale and thin, but with his eyes still sparkling, like two black gems.

"Are you here?" the captain asked him, in an astonished but stern manner.

"Bravo! You did your duty."

"I did what I could," answered the drummer boy.

"Have you been wounded?" said the captain, looking around for his officer in the beds near by.

"What would you have?" said the boy, who took courage to speak from the proud pleasure from being wounded for the first time, and without which he would not have dared to open his mouth in the presence of the captain. "I had to run like a hunchback; they saw me immediately. I should have arrived twenty minutes sooner if they hadn't hit me. Fortunately I found a staff captain directly to whom to give the note. But it was hard coming down after that kick! I was dying of thirst. I kept thinking that I shouldn't get there, and was crying with rage to think that with every minute's delay some one was going to the other world, up there at the house. Bah! I did what I could! I am contented. But, allow me, captain. Look at yourself; you are bleeding."

In fact, from the captain's badly bandaged palm a few drops of blood were trickling down his fingers.

"Do you want me to tighten the bandage, captain? Hold it out a moment."

The captain held out his left hand, and put out his right to help the boy to undo and retie the knot; but no sooner had the boy raised himself from the pillow than he grew pale and was compelled to rest his head again.

"Enough, enough," said the captain looking at him and drawing away his bandaged hand, which the boy wished to keep; "take care of yourself instead of thinking of others, because even slight things can become serious when they are neglected."

The drummer boy shook his head.

"But you," said the captain, looking at him attentively, "you must have lost a good deal of blood, to be as weak as that."

"Lost much blood?" answered the boy, with a smile. "More than blood. Look!"

And with a jerk he pulled off the covering.

The captain stepped back, horrified.

The boy had but one leg; his left leg had been amputated above the knee and the stump was bandaged with rags which were covered with blood.

Just then a fat little army surgeon passed in his shirt-sleeves.

"Ah captain," he said quickly, nodding at the drummer-boy, "that is an unfortunate case; one leg which could have been saved easily if he had not forced it in that mad way; a cursed inflammation; it had to be cut off at once. Oh, but a brave boy, I assure you; he didn't shed a tear nor utter a cry? On my word of honor. I was proud he was an Italian boy, whild I was operating. He comes of a good stock."

And the hurried away.

The captain frowned, and looked intently at the boy, while drawing the covering over him again; then slowly, almost without knowing it, and still looking at him, he raised his hand to his head and lifted his cap.

"Captain!" exclaimed the boy in surprise. "What are you doing, captain?—to me?"

And then that rough soldier, who had never said a gentle word to an inferior, replied in an inexpressibly soft affectionate voice:

"I am but a captain; you are a hero."

Then he threw himself with open arms on the little drummer-boy, and kissed him three times on the heart.

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT.

Changes Made by Democracy in Employers and Employes.

Are Servants Disappearing?--Changing Relations --Causes and Remedies--Long Service Going Out of Fashion.

Fortnightly Review.

The old and more or less patriarchal relationships between individuals and classes—survivals of a remote past—are rapidly passing away. Birth has lost its significance, and labor cannot now be commanded by right of pedigree; it must be the subject of an argument, the essence of which is pounds, shillings and pence.

But though the worker may sell his labor as he pleases, who shall say that classes are nearer the realization of equality and fraternity to-day than they were when the life of the serf was in the keeping of his lord?

Liberty exists, but not fraternity. Liberty has given to the poor man the right to arraign the rich man before the country's tribunals of justice, but she has shown neither rich nor poor the path to a brotherly reconciliation. She has, in fact, proved one of the greatest bars. Does the free-born plebian regard the patrician with the same kindly feelings that the thrall-born Garth or Wamba regarded the Cedric? Does the employer to-day take the interest in the employed which was evinced when the welfare of the employed was a matter of personal concern and responsibility? Has the social upheaval been conductive to the happiness of the community? Education and general enlightenment have revolutionized the conditions of existence; have they assisted that good will between classes on which social stability depends?

The domestic relations, originally governed chiefly by sentiment, are now governed by considerations, partly by sentiment, partly of business. In no direction has there occurred a change more marked. Servants are not now as they were a century or two centuries ago, the almost life-long dependents of a single master or mistress. Neither mistress nor maid, master nor man, then "gave warning" without serious cause. Marriage did not always render the separation of the domestic and his or her employer imperative. Sometimes footmen and housemaids came together, but they were allowed and were willing to continue in their places. Girls entered a family as children, and rarely left it until death. The demon of unrest which has seized the community places rich and poor, aristocrat and democrat, in deadly and misguided antagonism. Certainly if De Quincey was living now he would hardly venture to describe England as the paradise of domestic servants.

In domestic service, as known to-day, may be seen the solitary outposts of aristocratic privilege which has still to be entirely carried by the democracy. Its eventual annihilation, or at any rate assimilation to its environment, is, but a matter of time. The revolution which is sweeping on will be positive in its results.

In 1831 there were in the United Kingdom 1,000,000 servants; in 1881 their number was only a few over 1,250,000. More significant still is the circumstance that while during the decade 1871-81 the general population increased by more than 14 per cent., the ranks of domestic servants in this country were reinforced by less than 1 per cent. This relative decrease is not to be explained on the grounds that less servants are employed in great households than were employed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It is due solely to the propogation of democratic, not to say socialistic ideas. The majority of domestics spring not from stifling courts and alleys, but from respectable mechanic and artisan homes. They come, in fact, from the very centres of true democratic sentiment. The strange thing is, not that they are beginning to feel the impulse of the democratic movement of the times, but that they were not the leaders of that movement. Their eyes ought to have been opened to facts long ago. During years they live within the orbit of the learning and good breeding of their masters. The conversation carried on around the dinner table can hardly fail to exercise some influence upon the domestic in waiting. Opinions are expressed, views are expounded, facts are urged which the ordinary working man probably never stumbles across. Nevertheless, the first effects of the compulsory elementary education, to which servants as well as others are subject, have been more keenly felt by employers of artisan and general day labor than in the household. Domestic servants, it is true, are, as has been said, largely the sisters and daughters, as they will also be the future mothers of those orders which have proved the force of the adage that union is strength. But there is one supreme obstacle to domestic servants in England following the co-operative example set by their trade relatives; they have little or no power of combination. More than one attempt has been made to start an organization for the enforcement of servants' rights. Such movements have been invariably still-born, and the domestic servants—and especially the women servants—of England are as impotent to help themselves as the most reactionary of employers could wish; but, though little or nothing has yet been accomplished on behalf of servants, the great movement defined by Sir Henry Maine continues, and, at its bidding, servants will abandon a calling which apparently they are powerless to improve.

Many things occurred to render "the constant service of the antique world" practicable at the beginning of this century. The difficulty of getting a new servant or a new place was sufficient to make both employer and employed, though not perhaps in an equal degree, think before ending an engagement. Half a century since, moreover, masters and mistresses bestowed an amount of personal attention on their domestics which they fail to bestow to-day.

Between servants and their employers to-day there is a great gulf fixed. The former enter a place and agree to do certain things, and scrupulously avoid doing anything else. Though in a home they are not of it. They care as little about their masters and mistresses as, they are convinced, their masters and mistresses care about them. But they know a good deal more about their masters and mistresses than their masters and mistresses can know of them. When a servant enters a new situation she may not demand a reference from her mistress, but directly she gets into a friendly conversation with the older servants she learns the disposition and character of the occupants of the drawing room from critics who, to say the least, are not likely to be prejudiced in favor of those they criticise.

Life above stairs is as entirely severed from life below stairs as is the life of one house from another. Employer and employed each goes his or her own way, and neither troubles about the welfare of the other. Few things are more obvious than that under such conditions good service is impossible. High wages may attract young men and women who will dust a room carefully or make the plate as bright as a mirror. But plate cleaning and furniture dusting will not complete the comfort of a home, and, unless servants are personally interested in those on whom they wait, complete comfort will never be realized.

To understand the antipathy to service which exists among the masses, and why so many girls who would be better off in service become ill-paid and overworked seamstresses or shop assistants, it is only necessary to look at the cardinal point in the democratic creed. "Liberty at any cost," is the watchword of the social and political reformer, and the chief ground of discontent among servants is their deprivation of liberty. The degree of labor expected from servants varies in different households, but in all the labor is exacting and protracted. Servants, as a rule, rise at 7 or soon after, and go to bed at whatever time suits the convenience of their employers. They are at work generally before the master or mistress is awake; during the fifteen or sixteen hours of the day they are supposed to be at their post, ready to do any bidding, and they are the last to bed at night. If a party is given and the servants are kept at work till far into the morning, they are nevertheless compelled to be out of bed as early as though they retired at 10, in order to take the master or mistress the morning cup of tea. While the employers sleep off the effects of the previous night's entertainment, their retainers have to clear up.

This comparison, or rather contrast, may be invidious, but is none the less instructive. "A servant's work," as has been well said, "is never done." There is no reason why this should be so. A very little reorganization in most homes would enable the servant to have at least four or five hours every day, or if not every day, every other day, to herself. Let a lady or gentleman try to realize how rigorous are the laws which govern the actions of servants, and it will be seen that the intractability of their retainers is not entirely unjustified. Has it ever occurred to the master or the mistress that humiliation and distress attach to the single circumstance that the footman or the housemaid, the cook or the butler, dare not stir beyond the four walls of the house without permission except once or at most twice in a fortnight? Nothing is more bitterly resented below stairs than to have to ask leave to "go out" if only for a few minutes. Again, when servants are allowed out the time at their disposal is ludicrously meagre, and, as a consequence, quarrels because the man or maid is late are frequent. But when a mistress declaims against a servant who does not come in till 11 o'clock, she never stays to think how often that servant may have sat up for her or some member of the family.

Beyond doubt little good comes of girls being allowed out very late, but, if they visit friends some distance off, it is cruelly inconsiderate to compel them to be back by 9:30 or even 10. More especially is this so when "followers" are proscribed, and a servant never sees a personal friend from week's end to week's end. If many mistresses had their way the liberty enjoyed by servants would be smaller than it is; and not very long since a mistress publicly made a proposal that servants who transgress a prescribed limit should be birched!

Another matter by which masters and mistresses insist on impressing upon their servants the fact that what is right in the drawing-room is wrong in the servant's hall, is dress and general appearance. Why, if he wishes—and for all the master can tell it may be a source of comfort to the man to do so—should the coachman, the butler or the footman not be allowed to grow his beard and mustache? Why, if she has a particular liking for it, should the housemaid be denied the privilege of a fringe? These things are small but not insignificant. They are positive causes in the alienation from domestic service of the freedom-loving sons and daughters of the democracy. Love of finery, again, is undoubtedly strong in many servants' breasts, as love of good clothes is in the ladies'. And of this love of finery comes infinite evil. But it is not fair to level the charge of plagiarism in apparel against all servants. Some may ape their masters and mistresses, but their number is small, and the constant aim of servants who respect themselves is not to follow the lead of, but to take a line diametrically opposed to that affected by their employers.

Servants are, rightly or wrongly, leavened with the idea that their masters and mistresses are determined and deliberate enemies. They do not look up for guidance to or seek themselves to remove difficulties from the path of their social betters. While classes were never so close to each other intellectually, socially they were never farther apart. The mistress is always on the lookout to detect remissness of the domestic; the domestic is on her guard to prevent the mistress having the best of it. There is no desire to do duty for duty's sake, or to examine work done with a view to other than mere monetary reward.

No set of workers is more impressionable than domestics, or so gratified by a few words of praise. The cook, for instance, seldom receives a joint or a tart back into the kitchen without examining it closely, and questioning the waiter to see whether the meal was liked in the dining-room. Words dropped casually as to any particular accessory of the repast are carried below stairs, and rejoice or vex the heart of the maid who has prepared it. There are, even in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, plenty of ladies and gentleman, between whom and their retainers the most cordial and kindly sentiments subsist. However a mistaken sense of dignity and self-respect frequently prevents their living long together. In a moment of pique the one or the other intimates it is better they should part, and the notice is accepted in the spirit in which it is given. Directly passion disappears, the hasty words are regretted, and, no matter from which side they have emanated, both wish they could be recalled. But vanity is strong; the one will not offer a voluntary apology, the other refuses to make any overture. Either dreads a step which might look like an admission that he or she was in the wrong. Reconciliation, therefore, does not take place; master and servant part, and either is fortunate if the parting does not prove an abiding source of chagrin. Between people living on the same social level the ground of difference would have caused only a momentary bitterness, and in the respect for status rather than persons, which the separation exemplifies, lies a paramount obstacle to constant service.

The adage that a good master or mistress makes a good servant is not yet regarded as obsolete. Under existing conditions, however, it is manifestly inapplicable. If master and man, mistress and maid are to exercise an influence mutually beneficial, they must cultivate a closer knowledge of each other and more intimate personal relations. In the interests of both employer and employed, reciprocity of affection cannot be catered on too soon.

What, it will be asked, does this imply? That the housemaid and the footman are to take their places at the same table with the head of the establishment, and the buyer of labor to have no privileges not possessed by the seller? It implies nothing of the sort. Servants would be the first persons to resent such an arrangement. It is not by placing them on a status of equality with themselves that masters and mistresses can win the hearts of their domestics. Neither will they do so by aiming at Utopia. Servants do not wish, and if they did it would not be practicable to gratify their wish, to become physicians and artists. Their good will is to be secured solely by recognizing facts. Servants are no longer willing to follow their masters like sheep, and, unless service is made acceptable to them, servants will disappear altogether. They have a right to claim credit for intelligence, for human feeling, for honesty, and for any other attribute which is their common inheritance. If servants blunder occasionally and lose their temper, it is only reasonable to ask whether the mistress is infallible and always capable of showing an unruffled calm. The lady who complains of the nervous irritation to which the conduct of her servants subjects her, is never constrained to inquire whether her servants have any nerves to irritate.

Just as it is only among Anglo-Saxon communities that servants are disappearing, so, in Europe, England is apparently the only country where servants have come to see in their masters and mistresses persons to be feared and avoided. The garrulity of the French servant may be exceedingly disagreeable, but it is a proof of that good feeling which exists in France, but has died out in England.

There can be no doubt that the antagonism of master and servant is partly owing to the protentiousness of the nonveaux riches. By birth little, if at all, removed above the menial station, they have been the chief supporters of the caricatures and attacks on servants in the comic papers and elsewhere, and they are animated, perhaps unconsciously, by a sentiment closely akin to jealousy. They take a despotic pleasure in, as they say, keeping their servants in their proper places. On the other hand, the occupants of the basement may be heard to express their contempt for the "jumped-up folks" whom they serve, and their preference for families of aristocratic origin.

What the ultimate result of the alienation of classes, which is now being witnessed, may be, it is impossible to tell. Will the strife prove unappeasable, or are we struggling through the breakwaters of social discontent into smoother and more auspicious seas? The tide of disintegration, which is now running, can only be stemmed by judicious concessions on both sides. Mistresses must contrive that they and their maids shall feel themselves members of a common home, and once the belief in the unfriendliness of the mistress is removed, the maid will surely respond by taking care to attend to those little matters which may make or mar the happiness of a household.

More than this, however, is wanted. Service to be good must be permanent, and, although it may not be possible to enter into life-long contracts, some means must be found of inducing servants whose work is appreciated to stay in a family beyond the few months now considered sufficient. There is not in England, as there is in Germany, any mode of recognizing protracted and faithful service. In the fatherland several thousands of persons have been decorated with a long service order for having served one master during forty years. Some benefit more tangible and practical than this must be held out. If young men or women join any trade there is always a chance, if they are thrifty, of their starting on their own account. In service the only independent position for which servants are qualified by experience is that of lodging house keepers. Albeit, to take a lodging house is to exchange one kind of domestic work for another, plus the heavy responsibility of the householder. This is what hundreds of servants aspire to. But the capital needed is large for them, and, as a rule, their means, even though supplemented by the little which the husband-elect has scraped together, are inadequate to the end they have in view. Supposing the housewife were to enter into an agreement with a servant who suited her that, if she would stay with her and do her work as well as she had begun, during the next six or eight or ten years, she would present her with a bonus of £15 or £20 or £25, or whatever the means at her disposal would allow, can any one doubt that the effect would be beneficial? It would be easy to surround such an arrangement with guarantees of faith on both sides, and, while the mistress and the master would be saved the annoyance and expense of perpetually engaging new servants, and the inconvenience of new faces, servants would feel that they had something to work for, just as does the policeman or the soldier. The bonus would supply that motive without which few things are well done.

Because these remarks have been chiefly addressed to the masters and mistresses, it must not be supposed that there is nothing to be said to the working-classes themselves. The course they are pursuing will prove as fatal to their own order as it will to the domestic convenience of their betters. Boys and girls, however penniless, wish to become clerks and dressmakers rather than manual laborers and domestic servants. The farmer's daughter does not to-day, as she did formerly, go to service, or assist materially in the work of the dairy. She must have the latest novel and her music, and live in something approaching luxurious ease. Education undeniably created false notions as to the degradation of the labor which wets the brow with honest sweat." It is not turned to account as it should be for the perfecting of physical work by mental application. Instead of the majority of well educated lads becoming, say carpenters, and exercising their brains upon the carving of a door or the making of a table, they refuse to become carpenters at all. To be a dress maker at ten or twelve shillings a week, or a clerk in his frock coat and high hat at a guinea, is, it would seem, preferable to being a housemaid or a footman receiving as much in hard cash, and having food, clothing and lodging found as well. While masters and mistresses can, as has been pointed out, do a great deal to remove this dislike of service, it is the duty of the mothers and futhers of the working classes to train their sons and daughters more for service than they do.

To withdraw a few thousands of girls from the markets in which they now seek employment would result in good primarily to themselves and their fellow workers. The overcrowding of various callings of a semi-independent kind is the great cause of want and misery among the masses. Girls brought up to millinery and similar occupations are out of employment half the year, and are badly paid while they are employed. Yet, through privation and dependence on friends are the lot of most of them, they would as soon think of going into a nunnery as of going into service. When they are older and unfitted for service, they wish it was in their power to take positions for which their place in the social economy of the nation originally marked them out. Good servants seldom have any difficulty in getting good situations, and it behooves parents whose station in life is of the humblest, to bear this fact in mind when discussing the future of their children.

Ocular Proof.

Baltimore Sun.

Senator Vance tells of a stuttering friend of his in Ashville, a lawyer, who had for a client a man that had been accused of selling liquor without a license. The prisoner had a decidedly alcoholic appearance; in fact his nose might have done service as a beacon near Cape Hatteras on the darkest night. The testimony was taken and the case went on until the senator's friend rose to make his plea.

"Y-your honor," he began, "I-l-ook at the j-j-ury. G-gentlemen of the j-j-ury, l-ook at his honor. Y-your honor, l-ook at the p-prisoner. P-prisoner, look at his honor. G-gentlemen of the j-jury, l-ook at the p-prisoner. D-d-does he look as if he'd s-sell a p-p-punf of liquor to anybody?"

The argument was irresistible. The nose of the accused outweighed all other testimony, and Senator Vance's friend triumphantly won his case.

The Sweetest Girl in School.

"She's the sweetest girl in school!" enthusiastically exclaimed one young miss to another, as they passed down the street together. "Edith has no end of beaux. And then she has such dreadful eyes. Isn't it a pity her complexion is so bad? It spoils her looks. And then she has such dreadful headaches!" The girls skipped along, but it happened Edith's mother had heard what they said. It set her thinking. What could be done for those headaches and the rough, muddy complexion that was such a trial to her gentle daughter? She recalled what she had read of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and on the spur of the moment she slipped into a drug store and bought a supply. Edith took it faithfully, with the result that it cleared her disordered blood, relieved the headaches, made her skin soft, fair and rosy, and now she is not only the "sweetest girl in school," but the most beautiful.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A correspondent writing to the Wallowa *Chieftain* says:

A very sad accident occurred at Wallowa a few days ago, resulting in the death of a bright and promising little boy 2 years of age, the especial pride and pet of a large family. F. C. Bramlett and wife were at that time on their way to visit my family, several of whom have been ill for some time past. At the Bear creek bridge, very near my house, Mrs. Bramlett alighted from the wagon and while the child started across, Mr. Bramlett leading the horses behind her. For some reason the team took fright and ran away, passing over all of them. The parents escaped with some slight bruises, but the child was instantly killed. He was taken into my house as soon as possible, and every effort made to restore him to life, but he never breathed after he was taken up at the scene of the accident.

A Severe Test.

New York Sun

Stranger—What are your views on the prohibition question, Mr. Haywood?

Farmer (emphatically)—I'm with it, heart and soul.

Stranger—Glad of that. I suppose, then, you wouldn't mind signing the pledge not to sell any of your barley to a brewer?

Farmer (dubiously)—Ah, see here, stranger, don't you think that's putting it a little bit too strong?

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL

Lizzie Seymour, Iowa; D F Leisi, Hillsboro; W O Somer, Pennsylvania; D Bromley, do; John Rhodes, do; Jno Williams, do; C Melico, do; T R Miller, Ohio; B A Jerson, Texas; W H Brennan, Wallula; C T Mosher, do; J M Dean, do; C H Bury, Kansas; C T Nichols, do; J P Starr, do; J Barnard, do; Magnire, do; F Horker, do; S Gause, do; A Gause, do; C Dixon, do; C M Erskin, Stanton; Mrs Thorn, Freeport; G H Calhoun, Tennessee; W O Fulton, do; H M Pentz, do; A Adegard, do; Geo Shougars, do; Thos Shougars, do; L D Rosseau, Silverton; G A Wath, do; Theo Tauser, San Diego; J McWilliams, do; T Carson, do; Geo Ramsey, do; J Holtz, Leesburg; L Brown, do; J Sheets, do; B W Bramen, Forest Grv; Jas Norman, do; F Nisbell, do; A H Hall, Hope; Theo Tanser, California; W Ward, do; D Ward, do; J L Johnston, do; P L Mount, do; J C Martin, do; S Soruson, do; J Roberts, do; H W Thurber & wf, do; E Kinmar, Tacoma; P A Morley, do; John Nugent, Wisconsin; G Cross, Eau Claire; N O Hill, do; A B Weed, Michigan; J Steele, do; D O Rammer, do; J Brumback, Ilwaco; J C Greene, Nebraska; N Y Phillips, Vickeryville; B Hopkins, do; H Pitman, do; Andrew Dopp, Aberdeen; J J Arskin, do; Geo Wilson, Kelso; C J Burke, Seattle; G W Allen, do; Anna Moreland, Olympa; G Gerbing, do; Jno Gerbing, do; O McArthy, Idaho; J B Harding, Sandhill; Miss Gibart, Oregon City; Miss Abbey, do; J Hendrick, McMinnville; F Lilliard, do; A W Frye, do; J J Beard, Greenville; J E Rollius, Corvallis.

QUIMBY.

Wm Enos, North Yamhill; H Paman, do; J H Henderson, do; W A Long, do; J Keeny, do; R B Miller, do; A Strong, Grd Rapids; N A Fleischauer, St Paul; F Burdette, do; J McPherson, Spencer Ia; H F McPherson, do; A W McPherson, do; A R McPherson, do; C L McPherson, do; Minnie McPherson, do; Bertha McPerson, do; Lulu McPherson, do; J A Hubbard, do; Jennie Hubbard, do; Jessie Hubbard, do; Edwin Hubbard, do; J L Wilson, do; C E Bean, do; J M Reed, Idaho; Miss Reed, do; J Duke, Brooklyn; J Dunning, do; J Takel, do; T J Rollin, do; J W Dersterick, Elizabeth; A S Bushley, Centralia; Miss Calloway, Brownsville; M E Smith, San Fran; Jerome Reesen, Walla Walla; R P Tobin, Arlington; G N Miller, do; J Bolander, Tacoma; John Stapleton, Indpend; O Salo, Oak Point; G Aler, do; Wm O'Brien, do; H Collard, Ellensburg; A O Holmyren, Helena; Chas Stewart, Oregon City; W Brunzlatz, do; Mrs J D Robertson, do; J N Eckles, Pittsburg; J W Eckles, do; H M Pentz, Luthersburg; C H Calhoun, Penn; Theo Mossenger, Denver; H C Buckley, St Louis; J W McLain, Lathrop; J L Roper, Denver; J W Caldwell, Milton Ill; G Thomas Denver; J R Morrow, Sherman; L Lamb, do; Miss E F Forgal, Dalles; M C Milton, Seneca N Y; G N Demerse, do; G W Watson, do; Mr Mason wf 2ch, do; Robt Rabequit, Belleville; F C Lee, Springfield; E Cors, Tray Ohio; W H Easter, Kas; W J Nelson, do.

MERCHANTS'.

S B Huster, Hunbor; L H Leach, Tacoma; D C Hyde, Seattle; J A Manken, do; W W Ward, California; A T Hugh, do; J West & w, do; T R Chase, do; A P Brodden, Missouri; A Schultz, Dalles; T D Merritt, do; B A Cleveland, Iowa; J E Ward, Indiana; B Carson, Tacoma; W B Bates, do; Geo Ames, do; John Nortin, S F; W M Kernan, Alaska; W W Moran, Tacoma; A P Reddelton & w, Mo; A Reddelton, do; C A Carlson, Mont; C P Prottbug & c, N M; A E Pitts, do; B C Dird, Iowa; A E Strom, Kansas; C O Otte, Mich; B C Terpin, San Fran; J Hukill & w, Wellsburg; H Strang, Minnesota; A M Archdale, West Va; Ed T Orr, Colorado; J C Jones, Chicago; T Canon & w, Tacoma; G Frazer, do; L D Swetbug, Mich; A C Birchen, Kansas; M Upper, Seattle; A E Elevier, Montana; H J McNeal, Kansas; Mrs A Haunn & d, Cal; G Freedman w & c, Or; J A Churchill, Dalles; Mrs H Eyuk, do; M L Grand, W T; P A Dyer, Turner; N P Iwellen, Cal; P B Andrick, Mich; B C Londen, Minn; F E Kirken, do; F B Cranson, Iowa; L D Daodbet, Indiana; C D Lapp, do; F R Cranson, Milwaukie; B P Zackman, N Y; L D Beunick, do.

ST. CHARLES.

M M Smith, Chicago; J Gumble, W T; Miss M Whitney, W T; A A Johnson, Dalles; P S Vegaure, do; J W Shelton, Union; B F Shaw, Yane; C E Haight, Dalles; Dr C M Steinberger, S F; J Lake, St Louis; H B Borthwick, Cas Mills; Mrs A Randall, Idaho; J C Huguenu, Mich; J F Beck, Butte, M T; J M Bowes, do; E L Edwards, Astoria; A J McDaniel, Perrydale; J M Wise, do; J K West, S F; B F Prince, do; A Hockman, Albany; J A Barker, do; D Seaton, Wheatland; C Calter, do; J Corenty, do; K O'Malley, Spokane; L F Danforth, Iowa; E Johnson, do; J Hout, Bonnerville; T H Harper, Vant; B F Reynolds, do; W Woodman, Lewis Rly; P S Dupuy, Santa Fe; C W Fulton, Astoria; J Stepheus, do; A Deane, do; J Summer, N C; F M Minish, do; Capt J Caroll, S F; C H Stewart, Albany; J Miller, Miller's; C J Howard, Kirby; R F Gibbons, Dalles; L T Lousway, Albany; T C Waits, St Helens; N L Raber, Corvallis; H W Ogle, Stayton; C Becker, Malheur; Miss Van Orsdal, do; A Calten, Freeport; J D Quick, Spokane.

ESMOND.

C C Smith & w, Kalama; E E Tyszkiewicz & w, Bachlors; A Brasier, Seattle; J E Intrig, do; A F Teukler, St. Paul; S A Beecher, do; L G & N Dunslow, do; A G Campbell, Puyallup; M M Dow, Astoria; W E Sebree, San Fran; Mr and Mrs Gray do; S J Mitchell do; L Subenhauer, do; S W Clark, do; F Smith, Minneapolis; R S Oakley, city; D B Denton, Seattle; W R Body, Jefferson; John Docker, Cathlamet; J C Patterson, St. Paul; E J Taylor, Kelso; A E Wheeler, Eugene; C R Richards, do; Robt Raifour, San Fran; C McCutlock, England; Jas McAdams, Omaha; C E Ellis, Chicago; H S Euing, Beatrice; W L Stone, Richmond; Wm Kerkman, Walla Walla; S Rheinstrom, Cinti; S A Clark, city; A Wing, Independence; C Erens, Amity; H Flint, do; H Meyer, San Fran; R B Healy, Wisconsin; W L Bradshaw & w, La Fayette; M E Rounds, Ind'apolis; A B Graham, St Latons.

GILMAN.

C J Trenchard, Astoria; E R Sembelun, Heppner; T E Pell, do; W F Mattlock, Pendleton; J R D Grubb, San Fran; J E Went, do; J J McNamara, E Port; A Goldschmidt, San Fran; Nat Siegle, do; J Stegle, do; S S Powell, do; L Smith, Syracuse; Chas Tenckel, Milwaukee; W J Austin, Vancouver; T T Leveus, Cascades; E C Bulwer, do; B C Terpin, San Fran; Tom P Sorenson, N Y;

COMMERCIAL.

PORTLAND, April 24.

...of corn to arrive by ...refrigerators, 75 ...bbls beer, car hay ...bbls ashes, 23 cr... 13 ols rope, 30 bxs ...bbls basket, 10 cs ...chicks, 100 pkg iron ...wall paper, 6 cs cl... ...tobacco, 50 cs milk, ...lard, 4 cs 4 bbls ...sks coffee, 22 cs ...6 rls carpet, 30 ...bls sheeting, 5 cs ...cs dry goods, 224 cs books and ...

...shower of last night were most ...ough the county. The points noting ...morning were Portland, As... Dayton, Pomeroy and Walla ...on the immediate coast, the ...To-day frequent showers fell ...fair to presume that the larger ...Northwest has been visited. ...the wheatfields, have ...need of rain. In fact, all ...Oregon and California ...complaints. Already ...reached from excessive dryness ...be required to overcome, ...is of very great value. ...San Francisco market for ...Commercial News, includes ...been a decline in ...which is now quoted ...per two mats. No. 1 extra ...steady. High freight ...Carolina rice, which ...compelled sharply with that ...The cheaper brands of ...offering at $17.50 per ...purchasers. Stocks ...China mat oil has ...during the week, 55c ...best grades. Mace is ...pepper is selling at ...of an advance, as the ...the New York ...pepper is very slow of sale ...largely due to the foul ...importations. Cassia is ...demands for ...Coffee ...Tin plate is in fair demand ...box. Block tin is ...per pound. Iron in all ...Coal is firm at unchanged ...supplies loading for this ...are increasing, the spot mar... ...and prices are easy ...

...people for the past twenty-four ...bbls flour, 4518 ctls wheat, 796 ctls milkstuff, ...ctls bran, 795 ctls middlings, 1860 lbs hides, ...sks eggs, 5 bxs apples, 17 ...bxs hay, car oranges.

...—No business reported. There ...disposition shown to do busi...

...—Foreign public cables of good ...the outlook for continued firmness ...to improve. On this side ...lessened trading is the rule. ...call board operators hang ...unsettled weather. Our mar... ...are not at all numerous, ...but may be termed steady, ...buyers are not at all numerous, ...are confined and holders have ...any attempt at shading the figures. ...the situation is again very weak, ...holders showing less confi... ...from their ...by offering ...at a time when new arrivals are ...See the market favors the buyer.

...—Light movement and mar... ...New imported stock more plen...

...—Receipts free, but most firms re... ...good request, the market holding ...but showing weak undertone, ...unusually quiet for Eastern will ...taker.

CABLE BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The stock market ...were red strong to-day almost ...to operate to the close, and more de... ...gains were made in the list than at any ...time since the present rise began. ...of feverishness and much less ...at the opening of business than ...for some time. The market ...strong at or near the ...closed the day.

...were active and strong.

...MINE, SILVER AND STOCKS.

...April 24.—Money on call, easy at ...per cent. Prime mercantile paper, ...@4 per cent. Sterling exchange ...@4 86¾ for sixty day ...

...C.P. Preferred	46¾
...Central	100½
...Erie	23¾
...Erie Preferred	68¾
...Lake Shore	93¾
...Michigan Central	94¾
...Pacific Mail	34¾
...Northern Pacific	62¾
...Preferred	111
...Reading	72¾
...Rock Island	25¾
...St. Paul	86¾
...St. Paul Preferred	110½
...Texas Pacific	24¾
...Union Pacific	76¾
...Wells-Fargo	135
...Western Union	78½

...MONEY MARKET.

...April 24.—Consols, 98⅞. Silver ...Bank rate of discount, ...

...Silver, per ounce, ...94 87, short, ...107¾.

...94.—Transfers, 25c; ...documentary, $4 85¼; ...

...STOCK MARKET.

...Closing prices: Atchi... ...Burling... ...Mexican Central, ...first mortgage bonds, 71.

...SAN FRANCISCO REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.

...Buchanan	1 50
...Belcher	2 00
...Best & Belcher	2 40
...Con. Cal. & Va.	1 25
...Hale & Norcross	4 00
...Mexican	1 70
...Ophir	1 50
...Overman	2 50
...Potosi	1 25
...Sierra Nevada	1 25
...Union Con.	80
...Yellow Jacket	1 80

...BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Weather at 9 A ...wind, southwest. ...300 ctls flour, 4400 ctls wheat, ...ctls oats, 4230 sks pota...

...The last bark, F. S. Ciampi ...arrived under prior charter ...Cork, U. K., Havre or Antwerp ...The full bark Innocenta, 769 tons ...at Puget Sound for Melbourne ...market quiet but steady. No ...call. Sales were: Buyer ...at $1 34¼; buyer year 100 ...at $1 40¾, 100 tons ...afternoon call, buyer season, ...at $1 46¾; buyer year 100 tons at ...at $1 46¾. ...feed firmer at 82½@83½c. ...buyer year 83½c; buyer year 84¼ ...closed 83½c; buyer year 84¾c ...very quiet. Holders are more dis... ...prices and offerings are in ex... ...

...Wool dull and ...Potatoes 75@ ...for choice, but in... ...

...Onions 75c. ...Beans steady at 3½@4c for fresh ...Very little doing in honey, supply of Eastern ...poor to ordinary. Hops ...Butter quiet and ...Cheese ...

...Eggs firmer at 13½c. ...Poultry firm and ...

...Provisions steady and ...

...Wheat—Buyer year 94¾c; ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Barley—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Oats—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Potatoes—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Onions—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Beans—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Eggs—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Butter—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Cheese—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Poultry—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Provisions—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Wheat—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Barley—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Oats—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Potatoes—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Onions—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Beans—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Eggs—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Butter—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Cheese—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Poultry—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c. ...Provisions—Buyer year 94¾c ...buyer year 94¾c.

...steady; steers $3 80@5; stockers and feeders, $2 35@3 60; Texas cattle, $2 50@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts 13,000; strong, and 5@10c higher; mixed, $5 40@5 65; heavy, $5 50@5 90; light, $5 20@5 60.

Sheep—Receipts 5000; higher; natives, $3 75@5 60; Western, $5@5 60; Texans, $4@6 25.

The Drovers' Journal special cable from London quotes a light supply of American cattle, but a heavy general supply. American beeves are firmer at 11¼c per pound, dead weight.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, April 24.—Wool quiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania extra Cotees, 28@29c; XX, 30@30½c; Michigan extra, 28@28c; medium territory scoured, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c. Other grades unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.—Wool, dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Wheat opened shade lower at 93¾c May, 93¾c June, 93¼c July, 92c August. At noon 93⅝c May, 92⅞c June, 92¾c July, 92c August. Closed 94¼c April, 93¼c May, 92¼c June, 92¼c July, 92c August.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Petroleum opened steady at 80¾c, and after a slight rally in the early trading became weak and declined 2¼c. The market rallied again in the last hour and closed steady at 84¼c. Petroleum exchange opening 84¾c, highest 86¾c, lowest 83¼c, closing 84¼c. Stock exchange opening 85¾c, highest 86¾c, lowest 84c, closing 84¼c. Total sales, 2,203,000 barrels.

Mining shares closed as follows: Amador $2 15, Bodie $2 80, Bulwer 85c, Caledonia, Black Hills, $2, Eureka $10, El Cristo $2 10, Gould & Curry $4 50, Hale & Norcross $6, Iron Silver $3 75, Navajo $1 55, North Belle Isle $6, Plymouth 28 50, Pronstite $1 45, Standard $2 60, Silver King $4 50.

Hops—Quiet and unchanged.

Sugar—Dull and unchanged; refined, quiet; off A, 6@6 1-16c; mould A, 7c; yellow, 5 5-16@5¾c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; cut loaf and crushed, 8c; powdered 7c.

Wool—Dull and heavy; domestic fleece, 22@37c; pulled, 18@33c; Texas, 13@22c.

Copper—Dull; lake, $16 70.

Lead—Quiet and steady; domestic, $4 70.

Tin—Dull; straits, $34 50.

Coffee—Spot, fair Rio, firm at 14¾c. Options advanced 35 points, closing barely steady. Sales, 63,500 bags. April $11 60@11 65, May $11 45@11 75, June $11@11 25, July $10 50@10 75, August $10 20@10 40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEEBOHM'S GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, April 24.—Floating cargoes of wheat firm but not active. Cargoes on passage in fair demand and prices a shade higher. Two cargoes arrived off coast since last report, seven sold and twelve now waiting.

PARIS, April 24.—Spot wheat, steady; flour, quiet. French country markets, firm.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Spot wheat shows an upward tendency. No. 1 California per cental, 6s 9½d; No. 2, 6s 6¾d.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—English country markets generally 6d to 1s dearer. Imports into the United Kingdom past week: 237,000 qrs wheat, 197,000 sks flour. Spot wheat closed with fair demands. Options firm: No. 1 California 6s 9½d April, 6s 9½d May, 6s 9½d June, July and August, 6s 10d September.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, April 24.—At the wool sales bidding was animated, but a large quantity was passed, especially Cape of Good Hope and Natal. The attendance was good. Buyers for the continent operated freely. The sales of the day were as follows:

Victoria, 4300 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 10d; do locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 3½d; greasy, 5d@1s 3d; do locks and pieces, 4½d @9d.

Queensland, 2400 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 2d; do locks and pieces, 7d@1s 1½d; greasy, 6½d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 4d@4½d.

New South Wales, 1800 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 2d; do locks and pieces 6d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5½d@11½d; do locks and pieces, 3½d@7½d.

South Australia, 1500 bales—Scoured, 1s 3d; do locks and pieces, 7d@11d; greasy, 4d@10d; do locks and pieces, 5d@6½d.

Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2700 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 8¾d; greasy, 4½d@8½d.

New Zealand, 1200 bales—Scoured, 1s 11d@1s 9½d; do locks and pieces, 8½d@1s 3d; greasy, 7½d@11d; do locks and pieces, 7d @9d.

Tasmania, 1100 bales—Greasy, 10d@1s 7½d; do locks and pieces, 5½d@8d.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Wheat, firm and in fair demand; holders offer moderately. California No. 1, 6s 9d@6s 10d per cental. Corn, firm; demand fair; new mixed western, 5s 5¾d per cental.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—Arrived—Str Umatilla, Seattle; ship Alex. McNeil, Honolulu; Br ship Loch Linnhe, Manila; bark Vilora H. Hopkins, Honolulu.

ASTORIA, April 24.—At 5 P. M. raining, wind southwest.

TACOMA, April 24.—Sailed—Bk Melrose, San Diego.

Arrived—Ship Dashing Wave, San Francisco; bk Fresno, San Francisco; bk Gen. Butler, San Francisco.

HOQUIAM, April 23.—Sailed—Bkt Portland, San Francisco.

Arrived—Maria Smith and Peerless.

PORT TOWNSEND, April 23.—Arrived—Ship Top Gallant, San Francisco; bk Shirley, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MELBOURNE, to April 23.—Arrived—Br ship Kilkerran, Port Gamble.

Burdette to Young Voters.

My son, you will cast your first vote for president next November. I don't want you to influence your vote. I don't want you to vote for a certain man just because other men do. I want you to sit down and think about it before you vote. I want you to be able to give a reason for your vote. I want you to go to the polls in good company. As a young man of progressive ideas, I want you to be abreast with the world and shoulder to shoulder with the times when you walk to the polls. I want you on entering politics to align with the party that has the purest and most progressive record. I don't care a cent my boy, whether you are a republican or a democrat. There are honest men, patriotic citizens, good Christians, in both parties. Only I don't want to see you walk up to the polls and cast your first vote with the party

That upheld slavery as a divine institution;

That bought and sold men, women and babies like so many mules;

That fired on Fort Sumter and the American flag;

That for nearly five years fought to destroy the Union;

That opposed the issue of greenbacks when the government was fairly perishing for the want of them;

That organized mobs and riots to opose the drafts;

That swept American commerce from seas with armed privateers;

That is the party of Boss Tweed and Jefferson Davis;

That polls its heaviest majorities in the most vicious and ignorant precincts;

That is the strongest in the states where the percentage of illiteracy is the greatest;

That has opposed every liberal and progressive measure in legislation during the last quarter of a century.

Now, as I said before, my son, I don't care whether you are a republican or democrat. Choose for yourself. Just keep away from the crowd whose record I have briefly outlined. Find the party to whom this record belongs, and then keep away from it. You need not be particular with which party you unite, if you don't join that one. Always vote against that party, and you will always vote about right. I am a republican, but I will shake hands with fraternal love with any democrat who votes against that record. That kind of a democrat is always a good enough republican for me.

P. S.—I have never found that kind of a democrat.

An Acute Disappointment.

New York Sun.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston)—Quickly, Penelope, come to the window!

Miss Penelope (overturning a table in her haste)—Oh, who is it, mamma?

Mrs. Waldo (impressively)—That gentleman, Penelope, is Rev. Joseph Cook!

Miss Penelope—Oh, pshaw, mamma; from your excited manner I thought it must be either Mr. Clarkson or Mr. Kelly.

More's Revealed Remedy is not recommended on the strength of its peculiar discovery, but on its own merits. As a curative power it is fast proving to be the matchless

THE PROPRIETORS OF Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY
$500 REWARD
WILL BE PAID FOR A CASE OF CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH WHICH THEY CANNOT CURE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 50 CENTS.
The Only Guaranteed Cure
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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING CAUSES. In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic catarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

HOW IT BEGINS. In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of this obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membranes does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZENA; OR, ULCERATED CATARRH. The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated *Ozæna*.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose—cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

DECAYED BONES. Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face: in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

DISEASES OF THE AIR-PASSAGES.

Catarrh, and ozena, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT DISEASE. The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the *pharynx* (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with pain at times enough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO LARYNX. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozena. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the *parenchyma*, or substance of the lungs in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidences that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping-stone to* CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. By means of a small canal, called the *eustachian tube*, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years), the patient will complain, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the patient is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA. A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business; lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges sometimes falling into the throat, purulent, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulceration, death and decay of bones, expectoration of purulent matter, *sylosis* of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, adversity, grief, want of sleep, scrofulous and other taints of the system, which may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL IN CHARACTER. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, pointing about them, that would enable the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous bank-note which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,—Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root*. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause*. The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, its ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and other taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner *it is permanent*. The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other disease. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete pamphlet Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association,
Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Original
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets
SIZE OF PELLETS
PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS!
As a LIVER PILL, they are Unequaled!
SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE!
Beware of Imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. ONE PELLET A DOSE.

BRING PURELY VEGETABLE in their composition, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle laxative, alterative, or active purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,
Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. 25 cents a vial; by druggists.

Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

TROUT FLIES
BAMBOO FISH POLES
LOWEST PRICES ON FISHING TACKLE
LIDDLE & KAEDING,
538 Washington St., San Francisco, Cal.

SCHWARTZ'S DENTIFIX
Stops Toothache Instantly.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

GOETZ'S GIANT BLOODLESS
L. BLUMAUER & CO., Agents, Portland

STRONGEST Invigorant Known. For Mental Overwork, Sexual Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Mental Anxiety or Indigestion, and in all wasteful debilitated conditions of the general system, and their sequelæ in both Male and Female. Sold by the Best Trade Houses in America. Manufactured only by Wilcox Specific Med. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WEAKNESS resulting from the effects of youthful indiscretion, mental anxiety, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, free of charge. Address
PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE from mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, San Francisco, Cal.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!
Slab wood—$1.50 per load—from Weidler's Mill. Orders left at mill or in the box at Ross-Salomon will be promptly attended to. W. S. L. M. & M. CO.

FOR THE FINEST GLASS OF BEER IN THE city, go to Frank Keller's, Second and Washington.

BANKS.

Portland Trust Company OF OREGON.
No. 69 Third Street, Ainsworth Block.
Acts as general agent, trustee or attorney for individuals or corporations, and as assignee or receiver.
Money to loan and advances made on mortgage or other security.
Holds property in trust and cares for the same pending litigation or settlement of conflicting interests.
Assumes the general care of real estate, with strict economy as to expenditures for repairs. Collects rents, interest, dividends, bills, accounts or income.
Pays taxes, assessments and insurance premiums.
Deeds, insurance policies and other valuable papers safely kept at moderate charges.
Receipts for and safely keeps wills in burglar-proof vaults, without charge.
Acts as registrar and transfer agent for the stocks and bonds of other corporations.
All trust funds are kept separate and apart from the company's assets, and all trusts carefully and economically administered.
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OREGON LAND AND INVESTMENT CO.
Acts as General Agent & Broker for Individuals or Corporations.
BUYS AND SELLS LAND IN CITY AND COUNTRY.
Negotiates Loans and Does a General Real Estate and Brokerage Business.
Investments Made for Non-Residents.
AGENTS FOR SALE OF OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION CO'S LANDS.
MANAGERS:
JOHN R. WHEAT, L. M. COX, W. A. BANTZ.
No. 40½ Washington St. (Portland Savings Bank Building) Portland, Or.

Ainsworth National Bank,
OF PORTLAND—Cor. Third and Oak.
L. L. HAWKINS, President. | W. K. SMITH, Vice-Pres't'd't. | J. P. MARSHALL, Cashier.
U. S. Depositary and Financial Agent.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe. Also, facilities for Telegraphic Transfer. Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points. Highest market rates on Hong Kong Exchange.
SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT connected with the Bank. Safes Rented on easy terms.

Lombard Investment Company,
Boston, Mass., and Kansas City, Mo.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, - $1,250,000
Loan Money on Improved Farm and City Property in Oregon, Washington and Idaho, on from three to five years' time, in sums to suit.
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Merchants National Bank,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Transacts a General Banking Business.
President.....JAMES STEEL
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SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS, and ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available throughout the United States.
DRAWS BILLS OF EXCHANGE on London, Liverpool, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, and all the principal cities of Europe, also on Hong Kong.
COLLECTIONS MADE on all accessible points.

First National Bank,
OF PORTLAND.
Designated Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States.
President.....HENRY FAILING
Vice-President.....H. W. CORBETT
Cashier.....C. E. WITHINGTON
Assistant Cashier.....H. J. CORBETT
Letters of Credit Issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
Sight Exchange and Telegraphic Transfer sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.
Sight and Time Bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.
Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

London and San Francisco Bank, Limited.
Capital and Reserve, - $2,325,000
Head Office, 22 Old Broad street, London.
This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange Business; makes loans, discounts bills, and issues commercial and travelers' credits, available in any city in the world.
Portland Branch, 48 First street.
W. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

Bank of British Columbia.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.
Paid Up Capital.....$2,425,000
Reserve.....500,000
Head Office, 29 Cornhill, London.
Branches—Portland, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops, Vancouver, B. C.
A General Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans made; Bills Discounted; Commercial Credits granted; Deposits received on current account subject to check; also on special deposit.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The Regular Ticket Elected in Every Poling Place.

Lively Opposition in Couch against "Reform"—Encounter Between the Koltners and the Riley—The Latter Worsted.

The democratic primary election to select delegates to the county convention, was held from 4 to 8 o'clock last evening. There was considerable interest manifested, there being two tickets in several wards, but the opposition tickets generally received but few votes, and everything passed off quietly except at polling place No. 2, in North Portland, where there was quite a ruction, and the pets of old Couch managed to have about as much fun as a general election affords.

There seemed to be an organized opposition to what the kickers called "Eugene Protzman's damned reform ticket," the most demonstrative fellow being a big, dirty loafer named Tom Moore, a hanger-on around some brothel. He was strongly opposed to reform of any kind and had a small following, who cried: "Down with the ring ticket; we've got no use for these people; we are going to get even on them," etc. Finally Joseph Hughes was about to thrash this loafer, when both of them were arrested by policeman Holsapple, and quiet was restored for the time.

Presently A. Noltner stepped up to vote and Riley, the fellow who stood up to be knocked down by Dave Campbell, seized him and tried to pull him away from the poll. A. Noltner, Jr., who was one of the judges, leaped over the table and struck Riley, knocking him down. Then Riley's father grabbed Noltner Sr., who whacked him over the head with a cane in a very energetic manner, when the bystanders separated the combatants.

The delegates elected, and the vote each received, were as follows:

NORTH PORTLAND.

Precinct No. 1—Stephen Gregory, 98; Eugene Shelby, 90; John Finnerty, 89. The opposition ticket received the following number of votes: R. Gerdes, 17; J. Driscoll, 8; M. Burlebach, 1.

No. 2—W. H. Cummings, 127; Andrew Frazer, 124; John Tobin, 126; Thos. Whalen, 127; Ben Broadbent, 127.

The opposition ticket was as follows: James Stuart, 96; Patrick Riley, 97; I. W. Baird, 93; Jacob Haas, 98; N. Cavanaugh, 93.

No. 3—W. R. Wisdom, 38; Emil Weber, 36; Capt. J. O'Brien, 41. Opposition ticket got only a few votes.

No. 4—L. E. Thompson, 121; F. M. Gatens, 205; Capt. G. W. Taylor, 205.

No. 5—R. Lemon, 130; J. W. Holman, 126; W. A. Scoggin, 126; D. Kern, 173; P. Powers, 125; C. B. Bellinger, 127; J. Berguan, 127.

SOUTH PORTLAND.

Precinct No. 1—Dr. Henry Hicks, 156; John C. Welch, 155; Wm. Blodgett, 155.

No. 2—Thomas Duffy, 185; John Manion, 135; Henry Danziger, 185.

No. 3—V. K. Strode, 21; P. F. Castleman, 20; H. Bellins, 19.

No. 4—Chas. H. Piggott, 59; E. A. Swope, 59; Henry Gray, 59; T. G. Harkins, 59. An opposition ticket in this precinct received 10 votes.

No. 5—H. B. Nicholas, 36; B. Killin, 38. An opposition ticket with the names of B. Killin and H. Schneider received 10 votes.

EAST PORTLAND.

Polling place No. 1, Holladay addition—O. H. Bellinger and J. Toombs.

Polling place No. 2, Pioneer engine house—Chas. Fernau, J. C. Heimbree and Thomas Pirrott.

Polling place No. 3, Grant engine house—J. J. Murphy and H. C. Myers.

ALBINA.

A telephone message states that J. F. Hughes and W. H. Curtin were elected and one other whose name could not be made out.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES.

Clerk Allen Files a New Bond and Receives an Order—Commencement Orator.

Last Saturday evening County School Superintendent Gove notified H. S. Allen, clerk of the school board that his bond of $50,000 heretofore filed would not be sufficient as he would have to handle nearly $80,000 in county and state school funds and the law calls for a bond twice as large as the amount of school funds. Mr. Allen decided to file a new bond for $80,000 instead of increasing his old one $30,000. His bondsmen on the new bond are: John H. Jones, W. W. Spaulding, R. J. Jeffery, H. A. Hogue, Geo. Hann, F. Opitz, M. Tierney, A. G. Walling, Edward Holman, T. B. Wilcox, Richard Everding and Charles E. Ladd. The school directors approved the bond at a special meeting yesterday.

Superintendent Gove yesterday gave Clerk Allen an order on the county treasurer for $48,582 50, this district's share of the apportionment of the school fund for Multnomah county. Mr. Allen will present the order and obtain a check for the amount named.

At yesterday's meeting of the school board Director Dodd was authorized to select a speaker to address the class that will graduate from the high school in June. Director Durham, who had been instructed to secure Rev. G. W. Foote, of Trinity church, having reported that that gentleman will not be able to serve, as he will not be in the city when the commencement takes place.

A BIG FREIGHT CONTRACT.

The Narrow Gauge Road to Have One Train Exclusively for the Oswego Iron Works.

The Portland & Willamette Valley Railway Company will commence on Thursday the work of grading the necessary sidetracks, three miles, to all of the various works of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company at Oswego, which, including track laying, are to be completed by the 30th day of June. The railway company has negotiated, through William Reid, the vice-president, two freight contracts with S. G. Reed, president of the Oregon Iron & Steel Co. One is for the carrying of 40,000 cords of wood per year from points on the P. & W. V. road to the Oswego iron works, and the other for hauling between Portland and Oswego all coal, coke, sand, lime rock, etc., for the production of iron and for the pig iron, pipe, and other manufactured material to Portland.

The transportation business of the Oswego works will require an extra quantity of rolling stock, consequently the P. & W. V. R. R. Co. have ordered to arrive here within thirty days, from the East, the trucks and iron work complete for sixty fifteen-ton cars, to be built at Portland, which cars will be used on the track of the P. & W. V. road, along with one locomotive, exclusively in transporting the necessary freight and material to and from Oswego for the Oregon Iron & Steel Company.

ENTERTAINMENT IN MID-OCEAN.

Three Celebrities Give a Performance for the Benefit of Charity.

Mr. Albert Feldenheimer of this city sends THE OREGONIAN from Southampton a copy of a programme for an entertainment which took place aboard the steamship Saale, April 4, and which he had the pleasure of attending:

Master Josef Hoffmann has the honor to announce a grand evening concert in aid of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd seaman's fund, at which Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry will kindly assist. Mr. George Borgfeldt has cousented to take the chair.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Rondo Capriciosa.....Mendelssohn.
Berceuse, }
Mazurka, } Improvisation.....J. Hoffmann.
Master Josef Hoffmann.

PART II.

Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry.....
Selections from Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

PART III.

Mazurka, }
Valse, } .....Chopin.
Le Ruisselet.....Gottschalk.
Master Josef Hoffmann.

During the evening the band of S. S. Saale will play a selection of national airs.

Price of programme, one mark.

Angostura Bitters is a household word all over the world. For over fifty years it has advertised itself by its merits. It is now advertised to warn the public against counterfeits. The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dinning car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

WELCOME RAIN.

Refreshing Showers All Over Western Oregon and in the Walla Walla Region.

Yesterday was a typical April day. It blew a little, rained hard by fits and starts, and there were clouds and sunshine all day. Up to noon 15-100 of an inch fell, and after that hour there was but little rain. The same state of weather prevailed in the Willamette valley and throughout Southern Oregon. Reports at 7:30 last night from Salem to Ashland were just the same: "Cloudy and cool; showery all day; no rain at this hour."

RELIEF TO SOUTHERN OREGON.

JACKSONVILLE, Or., April 24.—The long dry spell ended to-day with a refreshing shower of rain. Grain and grass had begun to dry up and the rain was much needed to insure good crops. The fruit prospects are good and unless frost occurs after the rain of to-day, the crop will be the largest ever known.

THE INLAND EMPIRE.

There was a good rain in the Walla Walla valley, which extended as far south as Pendleton Monday night, and several sharp showers yesterday.

A gentleman from Walla Walla, who called at THE OREGONIAN office last night for news, says that one good shower was enough for the present, but the country could stand four or five days' steady rain with profit.

At 1:30 this morning the rain began to descend in good earnest, and the wind was strong in the south, indicating that the whole northwest coast would get as much rain as it needed.

THE NEW PAVILION.

View of the Proposed Building for the Industrial Fair.

The Three Main Divisions and the Various Departments—A Grand Refreshment Scheme—Worthy of Success.

A lithographic view of the front of the proposed Industrial fair building and the interior of the floral department and zoological gardens has been prepared by L. Samuel, from plans designed by Mr. H. Steinman, a well-known architect, who had charge of the construction of the Mechanics' fair building at St. Louis, and other similar buildings at the East.

The building has a frontage of 400 feet on B street and a depth of 200 feet, and will be 60 feet high. It will be divided into three pavilions. At the northeast corner is a tower and observatory, and over the main entrance a statue of liberty holding aloft a 5000 candle power electric light. The front has large windows and doorways, and will present a very handsome appearance. The street will be widened 8 feet, and in front of the building will be a sidewalk twenty feet in width, with pillars and arches, between from which will be hung electric lights, making the whole street in front as light as noon-day.

In the center will be the floral department, zoological gardens, aquarium, etc. The bottom of this department will be the ground, twenty feet lower than the floors of the pavilions on each side. There will be galleries along each side of this department, accessible from the floors of the other departments, and arranged with seats on an incline, affording all a view of the garden below. This garden will be roofed with glass and will be laid out in beds, with walks and fountains, and planted with flowers and shrubbery, which will remain there permanently. At the south end of this will be a platform for musicians, with a large shell shaped sounding board. The space at the sides of this will be filled with rockwork and grottoes, and where this a painting of mountain scenery, in the cyclorama style, which will have a very beautiful effect. Of course Mt. Hood will be depicted, or the grand old mountain will be transplanted. Staircases will lead from the galleries down through the rockeries to the garden, the whole forming a most picturesque and beautiful adornment for the immense hall, which will be 100x200 feet and eighty feet high from the ground to the roof.

Under the gallery on the west side will be the cages for animals, native and foreign birds, aquaria stocked with fishes of various kinds, and under the other gallery rustic arbors, etc.

The east division of the building, a hall 150 x200 feet, with galleries, will be devoted to the display of all the products of the arts and sciences. The front gallery will be the art gallery. Between the posts supporting the galleries will be hung panels, which during fairs can be swung up, forming a ceiling under the galleries. When it is desired these panels can be lowered forming partitions shutting off the space under the galleries and leaving a fine forty hall, 85x128 with galleries, for balls, concerts, public meetings and all that sort of thing. In the rear of this division will be a kitchen and dining room to be used on occasion of balls, etc. This will be just the kind of a hall so often wanted here.

On the west side of the building will be a hall 150x200 feet for the display of all machinery. Beneath this will be situated the steam engines and boilers for furnishing power and steam for heating the building and the dynamos for lighting it by electricity. The belting for running the machinery will come up through the floor thus doing away with the nuisance of shafting in sight, grease and dirt from pulleys, etc. Around the hall will run a 50-foot gallery, which will be devoted to the agricultural exhibit. This is to be a permanent exhibition, and space will be set apart for each county in the state and for Washington territory and Idaho, where each can display its products; as, for instance, Clatsop county her fish and lumber, Southern Oregon fruits, Eastern Oregon wool and ores, etc. Each section can have a man in charge of its exhibits to explain the attractions of the territory he represents and to show where lands can be purchased.

At the front of the building will be parlors and dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen, superintendent's room, workshop, etc.

On the south, east and west sides of the tract of land owned by the association and fronting on Taylor, Stout and Fourteenth streets will be the building for the exhibition of fat stock. The remainder of the tract will be used as a parade ground, and pleasure ground, planted with trees, shrubbery and flowers, the sloping ground around terraced and ornamented with fountains and arbors.

The above is only an imperfect sketch of one of the grandest and most comprehensive schemes ever devised for the benefit of the city, and which will be a credit to the originators and the state.

JUDGE GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

A Willamette Valley Paper Desires Him Pitted Against any Democratic Speaker.

Eugene Journal, April 21.

The republican central committee of Marion county passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have the fullest confidence in the ability of our pioneer citizen, Hon. George H. Williams, to demolish any and all foreign emissaries that may be imported by the democracy to teach the people of this state what is their duty in this coming election; therefore be it

Resolved, That the chairman of the republican state central committee be requested to spare no efforts to secure the services of Hon. George H. Williams to canvass the state during the ensuing campaign.

By all means Judge Williams should be secured if possible to canvass Oregon for the republicans. He is one of the ablest men in the nation. When in the United States senate, he ranked with Sumner, Trumbull, Fessenden, Morrill, Wilson, Morton, Simon Cameron, Thurman, Logan, Conkling, Blaine and Sherman. For solid, logical arguments he surpassed all of them, and has had no equal in public life in America during the last twenty-five years. Let Cleveland search the democratic party from top to bottom in every state in the Union and he cannot find a man who can equal Geo. H. Williams in solid argument. John P. Irish is, no doubt, about as able a speaker as the president could find to send out here to instruct Oregonians how to vote but he is no match for the veteran jurist, orator and statesman of the Northwest.

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the east via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

THE I. O. O. F. CELEBRATION.

Full Programme of the Exercises To-Morrow and Friday.

Order of the Procession and the Route of March—Ball in the Evening—Brief History of the Order.

The Odd Fellows of Portland and East Portland will celebrate the sixty-ninth anniversary of their order to-morrow.

Thomas Wildey, John Welch, John Duncan, John Chentem and Richard Rushworth were the founders of the order, and the first lodge was instituted on April 26, 1819, in the city of Baltimore, Md. Odd Fellowship was founded for the aid and protection of brothers when in sickness and on travel, and for the purpose of benevolence and charity, and the special rule laid down for the order's guidance in the furtherance of this work is: "We command you to visit the sick, relieve the distressed, bury the dead, and educate the orphan." The order has grown from that time until now it numbers 54 grand lodges, 8108 subordinate lodges, 44 grand encampments, 1996 subordinate encampments and a membership of 530,300. The order had a revenue of $3,659,772 57 and expended for relief $2,227,324 50 during the year 1886.

The general committee on celebration has adopted the following programme:

On Thursday a grand procession of the different lodges and encampments.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The organizations participating in the procession will take position, right resting on First street, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., as follows:

Progress Lodge, No. 72, on Oak, west of First.
Minerva Lodge, No. 19, on Oak, east of First.
Orient Lodge, No. 17, and Hassalo, No. 15, on Stark, west of First.
Samaritan Lodge, No. 2, on Stark, east of First.
Visiting Lodges on Washington, west of First.
Harmony Encampment No. 10, and Ellison Encampment No. 1, on Washington, east of First.
Rebekah Degree Lodges, in carriages, on Alder, west of First.
Orator, Chaplain, Grand and Past Grand officers, and other distinguished visitors in carriages on Alder, east of First.

The procession will move from Oak street promptly at 1:45 P. M., in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Marine Band.
Grand Marshal—William J. Shipley.
Aides.
Progress Lodge, No. 72.
Minerva Lodge, No. 19.
Orient Lodge No. 17.
Hassalo Lodge, No. 15.
Samaritan Lodge, No. 2.
Assistant Grand Marshal—William C. McKean.
Aides.
Visiting Lodges—
Oregon Lodge, No. 3, Oregon City.
Albany Lodge, No. 4, Albany.
Hubbard Lodge, No. 76, Hubbard.
Wide West Lodge, No. 43, La Camas, W. T.
Harmony Encampment, No. 10.
Ellison Encampment, No. 1.
Rebekah Degree Lodges.
Acme, No. 32.
Columbia, No. 3.
Orator, Chaplain, Grand and Past Grand Officers.
Aides.

Line of March—Up First to Jefferson, up Jefferson to Fourth, down Fourth to A and countermarch, up Fourth to Morrison, up Morrison to Fifth, up Fifth to Taylor, up Taylor to the Tabernacle, where the procession will reverse order, entering at the south door.

At the tabernacle the following exercises will take place:

Overture by the Marine band.
Prayer by the chaplain.
Anniversary exercises as laid down by the sovereign grand lodge.
Thanksgiving hymn, accompanied by Marine band.
Prayer by the chaplain.
Music by the Marine band.
Oration by Wm. H. Barnes, P. G. M., of California.
Closing ode, "America," accompanied by Marine band.
Benediction.

Upon the conclusion of the exercises, the procession will reform in the same order and return to the Odd Fellows temple.

In the evening a grand ball, under the auspices of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will be given at the armory, corner of N. Ninth and C streets. Music by the Aerial orchestra, and refreshments by Messrs. Baum & Brandes.

On Friday evening a grand literary and musical reunion for Odd Fellows, their families, and a limited number of friends, will be given at the Tabernacle. Admission free, by invitation tickets. The following is the programme:

PART I.

Introductory remarks.....T. A. Stephens, P. G
Quartette...Messrs. Insley, Wetzell, Carson, Francis
Anniversary poem—Odd Fellows up...Geo. H. Chance, P. G. R
Song—"Come Into the Garden Maud".....Balfe
N. E. Skinner.
Recitation—"Our Mission"...W. H. Barnes, P. G. M
Solo—"Roberto Olu Che Adoro".....Meyerbeer
Mrs. W. A. Wetzell.

PART II.

Song—"The Creole Lover's Song".....Buck
N. E. Skinner.
Recitation.....Miss Kate Tupper
Solo—"It Was Not Thus to Be".....Abt
Mrs. Edgar E. Coursen.
Recitation—"Lord Dundreary's Letter from Sam," imitation of Ned Sothern....Wm. H. Barnes, P. G. M
Ballad—"The Flower Girl".....Beorguant
Mrs. W. A. Wetzell.
Quartette...Messrs. Insley, Wetzell, Carson, Francis
Edgar E. Coursen, accompanist.

STREET SMASHUP.

A Cart Run Into by Three Boys on Horseback—Narrow Escape.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Fred Andrews, son of Mr. F. V. Andrews, the insurance man, and Hal Green were driving down Yamhill street in the former's cart. As they crossed Sixth street three boys on horseback who were racing up Sixth met them full tilt, piling two of the horses, the cart and boys, all in a heap. The cart was overturned and the horse ran away down Yamhill. Both the boys were badly scared, but not much hurt beyond a few bruises. The cart is a total wreck, only the wheels and seat being left intact, and they severed from each other.

The horse, which was not the same animal which ran away with Mr. Andrews, Sr., a few weeks ago, ran into an old wagon, the shaft of which pierced his breast, and there is small chance of his recovery. The three boys who were racing made off as fast as they could. The one riding the animal that did the most damage threw himself from the saddle before the collision, probably saving his life.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO APPLEGATE.

Hon. Philip Ritz of Walla Walla, after reading yesterday's OREGONIAN, asked the privilege of publicly paying a tribute to the "Sage of Yoncalla." He said:

"Jesse Applegate was one of the first men that I became acquainted with on my arrival in Oregon in November, 1850. I was then a mere boy, and I have never forgotten the kind advice and sympathy that came from that great, big, magnanimous heart, as he tried to cheer up all who came by his hospitable home at Yoncalla. I have never forgotten the supreme contempt with which he spoke of truckling politicians and of all chronic officeholders, both high and low. I remember now well, though thirty-eight years ago, how eloquently he pleaded with me to have nothing whatever to do with politics.

"The next time that I stayed at his house over night was in 1864, during the heat of the rebellion. I remember distinctly one expression he made use of in addressing me. It was this—that as much as he deplored the terrible sacrifice of human life and treasure, it seemed to him that in the whole history of the world there was no record of any great reform except that it came through the baptism of blood.

"Mr. Applegate was born and raised in the South, but was one of the noblest and truest Union men that I ever knew. I have always considered Jesse Applegate as one of the highest and noblest men that ever lived in Oregon."

HE WAS ONCE A BOY HIMSELF.

PORTLAND, April 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Permit me to say that your item of to-day, "A Boy's Misadventure," does not apply to the steamer City of Salem, as she did not leave for Salem or elsewhere on the day designated. The captain of a steamer leaving from some other wharf is the cruel-hearted man, not I. I feel sorry for the boy, as I was a boy myself some years ago.

J. D. TACKABERY,
Captain Steamer City of Salem.

[Evidently the boy was mistaken in the name of the boat. THE OREGONIAN is glad to relieve Capt. Tackabery of the imputation resting against him.]

THE SALMON RIVER MINES.

Great Rush Now Into the District—Activity in the Big Bend Country.

A gentleman who arrived over the switchback from Spokane Falls yesterday said to an OREGONIAN reporter that there is a very large exodus into the Salmon river mining region from that place. Six-horse Concord coaches leave twice a week from Spokane Falls, going via Davenport, loaded "to the guards."

On Tuesday of last week a wonderful strike was made in the Peacock mine at a depth of thirty feet, the assay going from $230 to $350 per ton.

Machinery for the Salmon River Mill and Mining Company's concentrator is now being hauled from Sprague to Conconally, and ex-Gov. Loughton, of Nevada, manager for the company, states the works will be in operation inside of sixty days. The gentleman is now at the mines, superintending construction.

A great many immigrants are coming into the Big Bend country, and the available government lands are being rapidly settled. The output of cereals from that section this season will double that of any former year.

A gentleman from Minnesota will at once commence the erection of a roller flour mill at Davenport of 100 barrels per diem capacity to supply the demands of the Salmon River mining country.

It is expected that inside of a month a mail route will be established, to run daily from Davenport to Conconally and Ruby City.

While the prospects for big crops in the Big Bend is assured, rain is just now sorely needed.

WARDE'S NEW PLAY.

Enthusiastic Reception of "Gaston Cadol" at the New Park.

A Strong Romantic Drama—Story of the Play—Remarkably Fine Performance—Gossip About the Company.

To an actor of Mr. Warde's school the change from the heavy cadence of the legitimate to the somewhat lighter pace of the romantic and melodramatic, if only for a night, must be an agreeable one, especially when such a charming and interesting story as that of "Gaston Cadol" serves as the medium. The audience, too which greeted its first production here last evening was evidently of the same opinion, for they followed the various steps of the play with absorbing interest, and applauded to the echo its every climax and strong situation. The scene of the play is in France during the revolution of 1792. Gaston Cadol, of peasant birth, has been reared as one of the household servants of the Count de Trevenne. Though recognizing the distance between them, Gaston cherished a secret passion for his master's daughter, Therese. He has not grown up in ignorance, but has sought every opportunity to acquire knowledge so that by the time he has reached manhood he is deeply impressed with the inequality and injustice that exist between men. The French revolution breaking out he joins the army, and by his soldierly qualities rises so rapidly that in the course of a few years he is a colonel in command of a regiment. Meanwhile the fortunes of his former master's family have waned. The count has died and his daughter Therese, is condemned to death as an aristocrat. She is seen passing the headquarters of Gaston on her way to the scaffold. All Gaston's old love for her, which he had thought dead, springs up anew. He begs her life, but in vain, and can only save her by taking her to wife, under a new law passed by the republicans. She, thinking it a part of a well concerted plan of her cousin, the Marquis de Villeray (to whom her father had betrothed her), to rescue her, consents to marry Gaston before the civil tribunal; but when shortly afterwards she learns of Gaston's love for her and that her cousin had nothing to do with it, turns from Gaston with loathing and begs to be allowed to leave him. Gaston's eyes being opened to her real motive in marrying him, though suffering all the pangs of despised love, respects her feelings and does not claim his rights. Villeray appears on the scene, urging Therese to fly with him. Gaston prevents it, but allows Villeray, whose life is forfeit as a royalist, to escape. A second time he comes, and through Therese's supplications, Gaston again allows him to escape, leaving the room to prepare the way for him. While he is gone Villeray hastily snatches from the table written plans of an attack which is to be made on the royalists the next day and escapes with them. When the discovery of the loss of these plans is made, Gaston is accused of treason, is tried by court martial, convicted and condemned to death. Before he is carried to execution Therese, who has witnessed the nobility of his nature as evinced in his treatment of her, his magnanimity towards DeVilleray and his dealings with all with whom he comes in contact, passes from scorn to respect and then to love for the unfortunate Gaston. Her final interview with him before execution, her denouncement of the cowardly DeVilleray, who, in accepting his life from Gaston, stole the papers, the loss of which condemned the latter to death, her recapture of the fatal papers, her appearance before the soldiery just as their muskets are leveled at her husband, her proof that the contents of the papers have not been disclosed to the enemy, and the consequent pardon of Gaston, form dramatic episodes which bring the drama to a happy close amid the blending strains of the wedding march and the Marseillaise.

The story is told in chaste and polished language and breathes throughout a spirit of intense loyalty to truth, honor and virtue. Gaston is an admirable creation, and in the hands of Mr. Warde receives such treatment as only an artist could give. He is earnest, impassioned, tender and appealing, all in one, and his delineation of the varying emotions of the unfortunate lover is a masterly one. The climax of the third act, doubtless the strongest in the play, wherein Gaston generously lets his foe and rival escape, met with storms of applause and encored at double call and a call before the curtain for Mr. Warde.

Miss Eugenie Blair gave a most artistic interpretation of the character of Therese, the proud aristocrat. She was thoroughly womanly, both in her pride and in her final surrender to the best promptings of her nobler nature. Miss Midgely's Natalie, the vivandiere, was exceedingly well done, and though evidently suffering with a severe cold, she gave her harangue in the first act in ringing style. Her comedy too was neatly done. Mr. Handyside made a very imposing and effective Civil Commander, but he is somewhat inclined to read his lines a little too rapidly.

Walter H. Edwards as the weak Eugene de Villeray, acted his part in good form and spoke his lines with clearness and intelligently.

Corporal Pradeau received good treatment at the hands of Joseph A. Ransome, while L. F. Rand as the Count, H. M. Chester as Pierre, Charles B. Charters as Shaumon, and the rest of the cast did their work in a comendable manner.

The play was well staged, brilliantly costumed and went with the evenness expected from first-class performances.

NOTES OF THE PLAY AND PLAYERS.

Miss Eugenie Blair, Frederick Warde's charming leading lady, is the daughter of Mrs. Ella Wren, who is playing with Rhea, and a niece of Mrs. F. M. Bates, so well known to Portland theater goers.

This is Warde's last season under the management of Messrs. Hudson & O'Neill, as he has closed a contract with the well known manager Brooks.

The present season closes Miss Eugenie Blair's engagement with Mr. Warde's company. He will find it no easy task to replace so talented an actress.

Miss Midgely, who played Natalie so well last evening, was a member of the Laura Dainty "Mountain Pink" company which appeared at the New Market three years ago.

Mr. Clarence Handyside, the robust leading man in Mr. Warde's company, had the same position with Stuart Robson during last season.

"Gaston Cadol" was originally adapted from the French by Miss Celia Logan, and was in three acts. When Mr. Warde took the play he re-arranged and rewrote a great part of it, making a five-act play.

Miss Margaret Pierce will be remembered as making such a pleasing impression by her vigorous portrayal of Faustina in "Galba, the Gladiator," last season.

THAT PEDDLERS' ORDINANCE

No Probability That it Will Pass in its Present Form.

Interviews With All the Councilmen—A Variety of Views on the Subject—Protection Against Refuse Stuff.

Who would have thought that a proposition to tax a lot of Chinese vegetable peddlers out of existence would raise a howl of indignation all over Portland from the hills to the river? It did, though, and the council will not dare to stand up "again the winmen." The ordinance, which is an amendment to the license law, in effect proposes to force Chinese vegetable peddlers, traveling on foot, to pay a license of $100 per year or $40 per quarter, and to carry on their basket, etc., a badge denoting that they have paid their license, and provides a penalty for a peddler not taking out a license or refusing to exhibit his badge or sign, of a fine of not to exceed $100, or imprisonment for not over fifty days.

The good housewives who have feared the ordinance will pass and they will be deprived of the convenience of buying just what they want in the way of vegetables from peripatetic dealers, may rest assured that their liberties will not be taken away. An OREGONIAN reporter was detailed yesterday to find the eight members of the city council (Woodward is absent from the city), and get their views on the subject. He had plenty of exercise for his legs in the chase, but managed before dark to see them all.

COUNCILMEN'S VIEWS.

DECIDED OPPOSITION.

Councilman R. H. Schwab was found in his office and expressed himself very freely, as follows: "No, I am not in favor of that ordinance. Every housewife in the city is kicking, and I don't blame them. Why, my wife says that if I vote for the ordinance, she won't let me come in the house. I think it means to drive the Chinamen out of business, and in its present shape that is what the ordinance would do. I favor a tax such as $5 per quarter—about what the law already provides. I suppose the grocerymen want it more than anybody else. I don't want to be unjust to anyone, but I do not feel justified in voting for that ordinance. Why, I don't believe the grocerymen pay that much license. Have you seen any of the other councilmen? I hope none are in favor of it, for I emphatically am not."

NON-COMMITTAL.

Councilman S. Farrell was found at his store, and was non-committal.

"Mr. Farrell, are you in favor of this ordinance," asked the reporter, showing him the paragraph THE OREGONIAN printed last Thursday concerning it.

"I don't know the first thing about it," he said. "When the committee to whom it was referred make a report they will undoubtedly take the right view of it. I think the grocerymen were a little fast in the matter. I don't think they want anything wrong; in fact, one of them told me on the street yesterday that he considered the license too high. I think the ordinance was meant to cover all kinds of peddlers, rug sellers, varnish venders, and all varieties of traveling hucksters."

REGARDS IT AS AN OUTRAGE.

When Councilman G. Castendieck was approached by the reporter and asked if he was in favor of passing the new vegetable ordinance he said: "I am in favor of letting people buy where they can buy the cheapest. I don't think this ordinance will pass. There are a great many poor people living on the outskirts of the city who are glad to buy fresh, wholesome vegetables cheap from the Chinamen. I would not vote for the ordinance in its present shape. I think it is only the grocerymen who are pushing the matter. Every one wants to make a living, and I believe in letting him do it. I consider that it is an outrage and intended to run out the Chinamen."

Councilman C. M. Forbes said that he was unwilling at this time to commit himself.

THE "COUCH" DELEGATION WON'T TALK.

After a long search Councilman R. Gerdes was found presiding as judge over the ballot-box at precinct No. 1, North Portland.

"Mr. Gerdes, are you in favor of this new peddlers' ordinance?" asked the reporter.

He said, "I am non-committal. Can't you see I am busy? (One vote being cast every fifteen minutes.) I am not in a communicative mood to-day," and with that he relapsed into silence. After several futile attempts to elicit an opinion the reporter left him.

At polling precinct No. 5, corner of North Thirteenth and G streets, Councilman J. J. Gallagher was found occupying the position of clerk. After quietly listening to the reporter's proposition, Mr. Gallagher drew himself up and said, "I think I have no right or authority to say anything, or to give any opinion outside of the council chamber," and although plied with numerous questions he only smiled and said, "No, you can't get any item out of me."

FAVORS A REASONABLE LICENSE.

Councilman Frank Hacheney was found at his residence on the south line of the city limits. He was quite willing to talk and had altogether different ideas from the other councilmen interviewed. "The Chinamen can sell what they like if they raise it," he said. "The whole matter has been misunderstood both by the councilmen and the public; I tried to explain it at the council, but nobody would listen to me. What I want and what the ordinance is meant to cover is this. To put a stop to the pernicious practice, carried on by many Chinamen, Italians and other foreigners of buying from commission merchants and grocerymen, fruit and vegetables, which are considered spoiled and unsalable. This stuff, little better than refuse, is carried away, soaked and doctored, until it is made to look respectable and is then sold by the peddlers. This decayed and oftentimes rotten stuff may contain the germs of deadly and infectious diseases, and might precipitate a plague or epidemic on the city. I know that what I say is true, for I have seen it done. I was in the produce commission business for many years and understand all about it. I only want to put a stop to this practice; I know it will be a hard thing to do. The police will have to first see the refuse bought and trace it and see it sold before a conviction can be had. I don't want to see the Chinamen or anyone else interfered with, provided they will only sell what they raise. I buy from a Chinaman every morning, but I know he raises his own vegetables. If a Chinaman buys from a steamer or produce house and then retails his wares, why should he not be made to pay license as any other broker? All the amendment is intended to do is to put a stop to this dangerous and filthy practice. As far as that is concerned the present law is stringent enough if it could only be enforced."

BROKERS SHOULD PAY LICENSE.

Councilman William Fliedner was also found at his house. On being asked his opinion of the ordinance he said: "Well, I believe that Chinamen who do a brokerage business buying produce and retailing it, should pay a license as well as any other class of brokers or commission men. As the ordinance stands, I think the sum fixed is too high; it is prohibitory; but I have full confidence in the ability of the committee in whose hands it has been placed, to cope with the details of the amendment."

"Do you think it will pass?" queried the reporter.

"Not in its present form, but I make no doubt but what it will be passed as modified by the committee."

"Haven't you heard any complaint from housewives?"

"Well, yes; and they are the most interested parties I guess, after all. Only this morning my wife called me to the door, where she stood dealing with a Chinese vegetable vender, and said: 'So this is what your ordinance will prohibit, is it? Well, you won't get any more fresh radishes, lettuce, or anything else if you pass it,' and I am not sure but she is right. I don't think she would go to the grocery store every morning, and if she did, the vegetables would probably be old and wilted."

It is quite the thing for ladies to drink mineral spring waters; sweet soda is not only injurious to the stomach but is no longer fashionable.—SUNDAY OREGONIAN, April 22d.

Ask your grocer or druggist to send case of "Idanha" Natural Mineral Water, the leading popular drink. It is not only a superior table water, but is an absolute specific for indigestion and all disorders for the stomach and kidneys. Agency 142 Front street, near Alder.

MR. HUNT'S ROAD.

Everything Being Hurried Forward on the Eureka Flat Line.

In conversation with Mr. Philip Ritz of Walla Walla about the Hunt railroad, now building up there, it is learned that the citizens have raised the $100,000, and Mr. Hunt says he positively will perform his part of the contract and will build the road for them. There seems to be the very best of understanding between both parties.

Mr. Hunt has a large supply of material on hand at his headquarters at Wallula, consisting of scrapers, wagons, plows, etc., with plenty of hay and grain for his teams, and a great stock of ties and railroad iron. He has two good large sawmills well equipped and in complete working order on the head waters of the Yakima, prepared to supply any quantity of railroad timbers needed on his line, and also plenty of lumber for the settlers on Eureka Flat and at Wallula, which he will be furnishing to them in less than ninety days. He has now about three miles of track laid on the road to Eureka Flat, and has four construction camps established, the first one three and a half miles, the second five and a half miles, the third eight miles, and the fourth ten miles from headquarters. These camps consist of from fifty to sixty good teams to each camp. Mr. Hunt says he will have the road built into Eureka Flat in less than sixty days, delivering lumber to the settlers and taking out their wheat that remains on hand from last year's crop. The citizens of Dayton have organized and have sent to Hunt word that they will assist in building a road from their town to connect with the Hunt system of roads.

THE EAST SIDE.

General Approval of the Vancouver Railway Franchise.

The Public Better Served by Opposition—Serious Accident Through Carelessness in Grading—Personal and General Notes.

From expressions made yesterday in relation to the action of the city council on the street franchises, that body certainly did a wise thing and a popular thing. The people of East Portland have confidence in the Willamette Bridge Railway Company, for the reason it has pushed its enterprise successfully when others have signally failed, but it was held in the council by the friends of the company itself that it were better to divide the territory and have more than one company; that each company would endeavor to give the public the best possible service; that the inducements to increase facilities and render better service will be much greater where there are two companies than where there is one company. But there is ample field for both the Willamette company and the Dekum enterprise. South there is a very large portion of the city where the Willamette company will secure an immense patronage besides its eastern extension on N street. The Dekum company will derive its principal patronage outside the city on the north. Its traffic will be from Vancouver and intermediate points. The members of the company have large landed interests between East Portland and the Columbia, and of course will do everything in their power to stimulate settlement along the line. It is stated that this company will commence construction at once. The mayor has already signed their ordinance.

Speaking of hotels, would it not be a good idea for some of the capitalists to put up one on some high point on the Dekum line between this city and the Columbia. It would make a fine summer resort and when built people could run out there on the cars and return at any time.

Yesterday forenoon a serious accident happened in Sullivan's gulch through which the O. R. & N. company are building an embankment. Every little while the dump cars are run out on the trestle where the embankment is not yet completed and the load of gravel and dirt is dumped on one side. Warning is always given on the approach of the gravel train and the men, if any are around, get on the opposite side from where the load is to be dumped and thus be out of all danger.

The train came out as usual and dumped the load. There were several men on the opposite side. When the boxes, in which the gravel is put by the steam shovel, were pulled back into position on the flat cars a large stone, weighing about thirty pounds, remained in one of the boxes. A man on the car evidently picked this stone up and carelessly tossed it down the embankment where the men were standing, striking G. Franklin a glancing blow on the top of the head just above the forehead. He was instantly knocked senseless and in falling struck his head on a rock, causing another wound, and would have rolled into the slough but was caught and immediately conveyed to the depot. Dr. Flinn was summoned and washed and dressed the two wounds. There was an ugly gash on his forehead, but Dr. Flinn states that the skull was not fractured. There was evidently concussion of the brain as the man was semi-unconscious. His injuries are not necessarily fatal. It can not yet be determined whether the inner table of the skull is injured or not. Time will determine.

Mr. Franklin was removed to St. Vincent's hospital. He has a family in Portland, who, it was stated, reside near Fifth and D.

LAID TO REST.

The funeral services of "Aunty" Frush took place yesterday at 11 P. M., from the residence, on Third and J streets, conducted by Rev.